The New-York Times.

VOL. XXV.......NO. 7561. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1875. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE DEUTSCHLAND WRECK.

SAVED AND MISSING PASSENGERS.

CORRECTED LISTS—STEERAGE PASSENGERS ON THE STEAMER—NAMES OF THE SAVED OF THIS CLASS NOT KNOWN—PRESENT CONDITION OF THE WRECK—BODIES BROUGHT ASHORE AT HARWICH.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The following is a complete and corrected list of the first and second cabin passengers by the Deutschland:

FIRST CABIN.

The following were saved: Wilhelm Leick, of Cleveland, Ohio; Carl Meyer, Jr., of Bremen.

The following is missing: Julius Grossman, of Hamburg.

SECOND CABIN.

The following were saved: Anna Petzhold, Theodor Tiedmann, George F. Sauer, Hermann Nathan, Edward Stamm, and Eliza Stamm, all of New-York; Franz Hamm and family, of Texas; Adolf Hermann, of Cincinnati; Heinrich Scheu, of America; Alfred Wuttig, of Jena, Austria.

The following are missing: O. Lundgren, of Sweden; Bertha Fundling, of New-York; Theodor Fundling, of New-York; Ludwig Herman, of Wurtemberg; Emil Heck, of Baden Baden; Procorpi Paholkoff, of Russia; Maria Forster, of Fritzlar, Hesse Cassel; Barbara Hultenschmidt, Henrika Fassbender, Norbeta Reinkobe, Aurea Badzunra, Brigita Damhorst.

The last five were Franciscan nuns from Salzkotten, Prussian Westphalia.

The foregoing list does not include the passengers booked for Southampton, and whose names are still unascertained. The steerage passengers saved are also unknown yet. The body of one, Adolph Forster, of New-York, was washed ashore near Margate to-day.

The following is a complete list of the steerage passengers:

Anna Gmolch and child, Theodor Mast, Catharine Muller, Vincenz Safarick and family, Adolf Forster, Anton Teechy, Heinrich Nickel and wife, Babette Rinderer and child, Catharine Bill, Maria Bausinger, Gustav Nickel, Friederich Lorcher, all of New-York.

Buckhard Shaffner, of Williamsburg; Edward Jacobi, of Philadelphia; Carl Pludsch, of Hoboken; Bernard Kern, of Buffalo; George Drettert, of Albany; V. Hauser, of Sacramento; John Hammersmidt, of Ohio; Michael Lookenback, of Wisconsin; Tomasso Marchand, C. Otter, both of San Jose; Franz Liemeyer, Johann Janssen, Fritz Muller, all of Hanover.

Franz Hoey, Franz Chavet, Joseph Churan, Georgina Frank, Mary Safarik, Franziska Safarik, (sister of Mary;) Johann Stefka and family, all of Bohemia.

August Beck and family, Florian Bauerie, all of Bavaria.

Hermann Mehrer, Jacob Weiss, both of Hungary.

Johann Giesseck and wife, John Kuster and wife, Joseph Bopp, all of Brunenbal.

Adolph Saul, Dorothea Saul, (his wife,) both of Augst.

Paul Dobbeln, Wilhelme Nurge, M. Hammerick, Nicholas Gross, all of Prussia.

Anna Hubner, of Reichenberg; Friederich Hartel and wife, of Bacharch; Franicsca Schnarr, of Wissbach; Jacob Schmitz, of Crefeld; Mary Meissner, Margaretha Meissner, her sister, both of Gever; Heinrich Egner, of Friederichshaven; Maria Steurnagel, of Emdorf; Karl Elling, of Saxony; Osin Kadischeff, of Russia; Wolf Stern, of Hassen; Friederich Eisner, of Austria; George Weiss, of Forscheim; John Gass, of Jachingen; Hermann Meng, of Krottlingen; Wilhelm Knollersen, of Carlottenberg; Jacob Schwartz and child, of Schweigern; Joseph Hardeck, of Glatz; Wilhelm Schroeder, of Heinrichsan; Herman Drewes, of Riede; Catharina Schaefer and family, of Wilhelmsdorf; George Hornel, of Wiestadt; E. Schuster, of Newkirchen.

The steam-ship now lies on the west edge of the Kentish Knock, in four fathoms of water. Her stern is about five feet out of water at high tide. Her wood ends have started, but her spars, sails, and everything are standing. Her hatches over the cargo are undisturbed, and her deck is dry at low water. The owners of the vessel, together with the agents in London and Capt. Brickenstern, went to the wreck today.

THE SAVED OF THE CREW AND PASSENGERS AT HARWICH.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The following are the saved at Harwich:

Blom, the doctor; the first and second officers, three engineers, the cook, and about forty seamen.

The following passengers are also saved at Harwich:

Burkhardt Schaffner, Georg Weiss, Johan Gass, A. Herzberg, M. Menderling, F. Schultz, I. Stauge, A. Devries, H. Barter, J. Brinkmann, I. Behring, H. Mass, J. Fischer, J. Felking, —— Hadler, A. Drimbe, G. Lagovio, E. Schiller, F. Horstmann, K. Stoppoff, I. Moschen, E. Steffens, H. Krutmann, H. Claasen, Theodor Mast, F. Begie, Wilhelm Knolleisen, Eduard Jacobi, W. Meager, —— Meng, (Hermann Merz?) C. Otter, Heinrich Egner, V. Hauser, W. Pitoch, A. A. Saul, with wife and child, Carl Elling, J. Kuhl, I. Dreuss, G. Geissich, Joseph Bopp, P. Kister, V. Safarik, T. Cluttonin, Johann Stefka, Bernard Kirn, Franz Tremeyer, Franz Chavat, F. Stepka, M. Slepkova, G. Fruttnett, M. Goover, Joseph Churau, Franz Holy, F. Georgine, Friederich Hartel and wife, M. Melch, J. Schwarz, Catharine Bill, H. Weichmann, F. Neumann, M. Knoffler, D. Feldhus, F. Belmer, H. Erlich, —— Patriochwig, K. Runner, A. Muller, Catharine Schaffer, —— Inocoany, —— Pacolkoff, Osip Kadischoff, —— Hyde, —— Peur, —— Maas.

The survivors who have been landed at Harwich will number 146.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE DISASTER.

THE SOUNDINGS BEFORE STRIKING—THE PROPELLER LOST IMMEDIATELY AFTERWARD—THE BOATS STOVE—PASSENGERS DRIVEN INTO THE RIGGING BY THE SEA.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The following additional particulars of the disaster are gleaned from the statement of a survivor:

"The lead was cast every half hour; we found twenty-four fathoms of water, then seventeen, and immediately after struck. The engines were turned at full speed astern, when we instantly lost our propeller. We were then driven further up the bank. Two boats were launched. One, containing eight persons, swamped, the other, with August and two others, drifted off. The remaining boats were not launched because of the high sea, but were held ready. All, however, were stove during Monday. The cargo in the forehold was thrown overboard to ease and get the steamer off, but in vain. The pumps were worked all day and rockets were fired. The passengers remained in the deck houses until they were driven into the rigging by the sea."

CAPT. BRICKENSTEIN'S ACCOUNT OF THE WRECK.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The Captain of the Deutschland makes the following statement:

We left Bremerhaven Sunday morning. A strong north-east gale, with snow, prevailed Monday morning. We threw the lead every half hour. The last lead we threw showed seventeen fathoms. We saw a light which we took for the North Hinder fire-ship, which also agreed with our reckoning. At 4 o'clock we had slackened speed, going slowly ahead. Suddenly, at 5:30, we felt a moderate shock. Our lead showed during the previous hour from twenty-four to seventeen fathoms. The engine was backed immediately, but after a few minutes the screw was lost, and consequently the machinery stopped. The ship commenced to strike heavily. We signaled several vessels which passed, even a steamer not noticing us. I ordered the boats to be made ready, and all were swung out, but it would have been impossible and useless to lower the boats, the sea being too high. Boat No. 1 was lowered against my orders, and swamped, with six persons in it.

Boat No. 3, with the boatswain, was lowered at the same time, but the tremendous sea washed many overboard. The ship filled slowly. The passengers behaved coolly. All were provided with life-preservers. The deaths were caused by the high sea and cold, many falling benumbed from the rigging. It blew hard Monday night. Immediately after striking sails were set and the donkey engine pumps worked, but were abandoned on Monday night, and at 2 o'clock all the passengers were ordered to the rigging, the upper decks being two feet under water. Many of the passengers in the wheelhouse and on the bridge were saved in the morning. With the ebb tide the water fell, and the passengers descended from the rigging. A tug-boat arrived at 10:30. All of the mails were saved, the purser having brought them into the cabin. The purser afterward fell from the rigging and was drowned. The ship probably broke her back."

INCIDENTS OF THE DISASTER.

FIFTEEN WOMEN AND CHILDREN AMONG THE SAVED—A YOUNG WOMAN BETROTHS HERSELF TO HER RESCUER—TERRIBLE SUFFERINGS—SUICIDE OF TWO OF THE UNFORTUNATES.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—At Margate the corpse of Adolph Forster was washed ashore. This morning Consul Williams at Harwich, received instructions from Bremen directing him not to spare expense in providing for the comfort of the survivors.

Fifteen women and six children have been saved. Charles Dietrich, one of the first cabin passengers, states that much of the cargo was thrown overboard. Adolf Herman, one of the second cabin passengers, relates the following romantic incident: Miss Petzhold, of New-York, who was under his charge, he carried to the rigging, where she courageously held out, while most of the women in the cabin were lost. They are now betrothed. Miss Petzhold is eighteen years of age, and a very charming young lady.

One man committed suicide by cutting the veins of his wrist. A Swede saved from the wreck of the Schiller was dorwned. Many of those rescued are severely frost-bitten and cannot recover.

The first signal was seen by a Coastguard at 6 o'clock Monday morning. The sea was then very rough. Harwich is the only place along that shore which is without a life-boat. Several Coastguard men searched for volunteers to go with the tug Liverpool, of Harwich, but all refused. The people thought the signals were from only a collier, and state that, had they known there were passengers on board, they would have gone out.

There were some fearful scenes connected with the wreck. One woman hanged herself to the roof of the cabin. At daylight on Tuesday the five nuns were seen floating, face upward, dead. Quartermaster Beck is recovering. Half of the passengers were German-Americans.

CONDITION OF THE WRECK.

LONDON, Dec. 9—A. M.—The *Times* says efforts will be made to save the Deutschland. Both the Weser and Channel pilots were on board when the steamer went on the Knock. No definite explanation has yet been given for her deviation from her course, except that a thick snow-storm prevailed. The Cunard steamer Siberia takes the Deutschland's mails for the United States.

Twelve corpses, including those of four nuns, have been brought ashore at Harwich. It is thought that few, if any, bodies remain on the wreck.

WHAT IS KNOWN IN THIS CITY.

THE LISTS POSTED AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE—THEORY OF THE DISASTER—CHARACTER OF THE SHOALS ABOUT THE WRECK.

Yesterday, when the list of those known to be lost and saved was received by the agents of the German line here, it was ascertained that two first and twelve second cabin and eighty-three steerage passengers were saved, and only one first and eleven second cabin passengers missing. This accounts for 109 out of 123 passengers known to have been on board, leaving only fourteen to be accounted for. These fourteen are supposed to have been in the steerage. Of the fate of the vessel itself, or the prospect of saving the freight on board, no information was received by the agents yesterday upon which they could base any intelligent opinion. The crew consisted of 100 men, including officers. None of these are yet accounted for except the Captain and Chief Engineer, which leaves an aggregate of 109 persons whose fate was not definitely known by the agents the hour of closing the office—6 P. M.

The theory of the disaster most general is that the steamer first struck on Kentish Knock, at low water, and when the tide rose, dragged across that sand-bar and finally stuck on Long Sands, when she was subsequently abandoned. Long Sands is about twenty miles long and five miles wide, and is composed of hard sand. At low tide the water ranges from one and one-half to four fathoms in depth on the bar, which so effectually conceals it from view that it is impossible for the navigator to know its proximity without the utmost caution. It is situated about three hundred miles from Bremen, and twenty-five miles south-east of Harwich, near the mouth of the River Thames. It is also forty miles from Sheerness, at which point the boat landed containing the quartermaster of the Deutschland, from whom the first news of the disaster reached the shore. Kentish Knock is situated five miles east of Long Sands, and is composed of the same material, and is also concealed from view by from one and one-half to four fathoms of water at low tide. It is about ten miles long and three miles wide. The Galoper is situated about twenty miles east of Kentish Knock, is eight miles long and two miles wide, and has from one and one-half to three fathoms of water over it at low tide. The water between the Kentish Knock and the Galoper ranges at low tide from fifteen to twenty-six fathoms, and from nine to fourteen fathoms between Kentish Knock and Long Sands. There is one light-ship stationed on the Galoper, showing a double light. There is also a light-ship stationed about two miles east of Kentish Knock. These lights can be seen in clear weather at a distance of twelve miles. There are no lights on Long Sands except at the entrance to Princess Channel, which is about forty miles from the extreme northern end of the bar, where the Deutschland is supposed to have struck. Usually, in clear weather, a vessel steering in her proper channel would keep about ten miles east of the Gaopler light-ship. This would fix the distance the ship was out of her proper course at about thirty-five miles. As partially accounting for this, the sand in the bottom of the ocean inside of the Galoper, and around the Kentish Knock and Long Sands, is precisely the same as outside in the regular channel, so that the Captain of a vessel, in sounding, might easily be mistaken in his actual position, because the nature of the material brought up by the lead would be the same inside as outside these dangerous shoals.

Among those who called at the office of the company yesterday to inquire after the fate of friends on board the Deutschland was William B. Feunding, a manufacturer of perfumery at No. 156 Front street, whose wife and child, a boy two years old, were on board the steamer, both of whom were reported as among the missing. In the press dispatches received on Tuesday the child was reported among the saved. Accompanying the name of Anna Petzhold was a request that Dr. Petzbold, of No. 237 East Fifty-third street, be informed that she was saved. One gentleman read the name of his wife among the passengers saved, and mistaking it for the list of those lost, wept piteously until it was explained to him that she was safe. Aside from these instances, there was no apparent excitement at the office of the company yesterday. The agents were very patient in answering all questions asked them, and seemed perfectly willing to give all the information in their power. The list of passengers, lost and saved, was received at the office at 8:30 A. M., and immediately posted up for the inspection of visitors, and telegraphed to various parts of the country. Edward Brickenstein, the Captain, and C. Schmidt, Chief Engineer, of the steamer, were reported safe. The fate of the other officers is not known. Their names are believed by Capt. De Limon, of the steamer America, of the same line, now in port, to have been as follows: First Officer, A. Lauerstein; Second Officer, Thalenhorst; Third Officer, B. Morrison; Fourth Officer, Otto Von Frannitz; Purser, C. F. Benning.

AN OPEN LETTER.

SENATOR M'MILLAN, OF LOUISIANA, ADDRESSES GOV. M'ENERY ON THE SUBJECT OF HIS ELECTION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Senator W. L. McMillan, of Louisiana, has written an open letter to Gov. McEnery, in which, after detailing the circumstances of his [McMillan's] election in December, 1872, at an extra session of the Democratic, Conservative, and Liberal Assembly to be United States Senator, and his contests with Messrs. Ray and Pinchback for the unexpired term of Kellogg and the full term, commencing March, 1873, respectively, thus bringing in question the rival State Governments of Louisiana, he mentions that the issues he represented having been substantially determined by parties and caucuses outside of or beyond his control, and the conservative people of the State and nation, through their representatives, having recognized the permanency of the existing State Government, a further contest can have no beneficial result for the people of the State, but might serve to aggravate evils it would be powerless to relieve; and, profoundly impressed with this view of the situation, he deems it his duty to withdraw his credentials from the Senate, and tenders, through Gov. McEnery, to the Democratic, Conservative, and Liberal people of Louisiana the trust committed to his hands.

THE VIRGINIA SENATORSHIP.

SENATOR JOHNSTON'S SUCCESSOR TO BE CHOSEN NEXT WEEK—THE PROMINENT CANDIDATES.

RICHMOND, Dec. 7.—A joint resolution was offered in the State Senate last week requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to procure an amendment to the existing law in relation to the election of United States Senators, so as to provide that the election to fill any expiring term shall be held on the second Tuesday after the meeting of the Legislature in its session next preceding such expiration. As the law stands, the election must take place on the second Tuesday after the meeting and organization of the Legislature elected next preceding the expiration of any Senatorial term, so that the Virginia Legislature will have to elect a successor to Hon. John W. Johnston on next Tuesday, although his term will not end until the 4th of March, 1877. But there was another reason for the resolution, as stated by Senator Smith, Conservative, to wit, that if the election came off now, the disappointed aspirants will not work actively and heartily to carry the State in the Presidential canvass of next year; whereas, if the election be postponed till next Winter, every candidate for the vacancy will do his best next year, so as to improve his chances and strengthen his claims. The complete answer to this was given by Senator Allan, Republican, who said that while the resolution might find favor in the House of Representatives, it would be surely defeated in the Republican Senate, where its object to carry the State next year for the Democracy would be proclaimed. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, where it lies, dead and buried.

It is thought that the Conservative caucus will take up the nomination of United States Senator Thursday night. The candidates are numerous, but the most prominent are ex-Gov. John Letcher, Hon. John Goode, Jr., of the Norfolk District, (whose seat in the House of Representatives is contested by Hon. J. H. Platt, Republican,) and Hon. John W. Johnston, the present Senator—their present strength being denoted by the order in which I have named them. But it may easily happen that a compromise man may be taken from the less prominent candidates, among whom the most popular seems to be Major John W. Daniel, member of the House of Delegates from Lynchburg, and author of several standard law books, who is a favorite with the younger members of the General Assembly.

THE MILWAUKEE WHISKY CASES.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 8.—The trial of Burback and Reynolds, rectifiers, continued all day. The prosecution closed their testimony and the defense just began with their witnesses. The most important item of the day was the cross-examination of ex-Gauger W. H. Raddis, who turned State's evidence. The prosecution called him on some unimportant point. On the cross-examination he said he had agreed with District Attorney McKenny to turn State's evidence if the two criminal prosecutions against him would be discontinued. To this the Government consented. He said he had received money from several rectifiers here to aid them in defrauding the revenue. He received in this way $6,000. He admitted having willfully made false affidavits in January, February, March, April, and May, this year. He has yet given no names of the parties connected with him.

SUITS AGAINST ARCHBISHOP WOOD.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8.—Twelve persons who hold claims against St. Bonifacius' Church have taken preliminary steps to bring suits against Archbishop Wood to recover the sums loaned to the fund for the construction of the church edifice. These suits grow out of the late difficulty in the congregation, in which its former Pastor, ex-Priest John W. Gerdemann figured conspicuously.

WASHINGTON.

CONGRESS PREPARING FOR WORK.

THE DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS TRYING TO SETTLE UPON A POLICY—THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE MOREY FIASCO—PINCHBACK'S CASE—REDUCING THE ARMY—THE SENATE COMMITTEES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—If there is any value in political conference the Democrats ought to settle down upon some policy for future action that would, at least, have the merit of being well considered, for there is not an hour that can be spared from business that is not given by the members and Senators to calculating the chances of success in legislation and discussing the various ways proposed to reach it.

Besides the Democratic members of both houses and an innumerable number of prominent Democrats from all parts of the country, Mr. Schell and his National Committee are on hand getting the advice and counsel of the assembled wisdom of the party. They are trying to shape a policy and the plan of the national campaign of next year, as well as conferring and counseling with the new House for a legislative policy that will not ruin their chances of success in the national contest. It has leaked out that there is quite a difference of opinion as to the course to be pursued. Quite a large number incline to an aggressive course and wholesale investigations, while a large element seem to have determined upon a moderate and conservative policy and few investigations. A leading Senator said to-night that if the Democratic Party could control itself it was all right, and he believed it could. He said that the disposition of Frank Morey's case showed that there was a strong force in the House that would resist any attempt to revive the bitter Southern controversies. He expressed his surprise that Lamar should have been led into a line of action that looked to a revival of the controversy in Louisiana. He said that it was better for the Democrats that Morey should hold his seat for the whole term than that the question of the validity of the Kellogg Government should be again raised. He expressed his firm belief that the policy of the party would be conservative throughout, although he could not say definitely at present. There has been no general caucus of the Democrats as yet, only meetings of the leading men of the party, but it is expected that the latter part of this week or the early part of next, soon after the committees of the House are announced, there will be a general caucus held, at which some definite agreement as to the policy of the party will be effected. The committees of the House are slowly being made up by the Speaker. Little is known of the probabilities in addition to what has been already stated. The conviction is growing that Fernando Wood will not be Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. There is quietly a sharp contest waging against him, and his opponents have for the time the greater power. It is said he was forced from the candidacy for the Speakership, and that politically he is in a bad way. When the committees are announced the truth of this statement will be tested.

There is now a dispute as to whether the resolution offered by Fernando Wood relative to the case of Mr. Morey, of Louisiana, was the result of a conference among leading Democrats. The weight of the evidence sustains the charge that it was, and the report is that Mr. Holman, during the debate, received word from Mr. Kerr, who was in the chair, that Wood's proposition was the right thing, and that it ought not to be opposed. It was decided two or three days before the meeting of Congress that the question of Morey's right should be raised, but how many and who participated in the decision cannot be found out. Of course the Democrats generally desire that the report should go out that there was no previous understanding whatever, as a different story would increase the magnitude of their defeat. The whole affair was very ludicrous as it ended. The fault is laid on Fernando Wood. Whether he ought to bear it or not it will interfere to some extent with his prospects of getting the Chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee. The Democrats do not dare to afford an opportunity for any more discussion in the House till the committees are appointed, so there will be adjournments from day to day till Mr. Kerr is ready to complete the organization of the House.

The case of Pinchback, of Louisiana, will be taken up before recess, probably, though there is some disposition to postpone it till the Senate is as full as possible. Senator Logan is absent on account of sickness, but it is expected he will be here soon. Pinchback is very hopeful, and bases his expectations partly on the need the Republican Senators have for a few recruits to assure them a constant majority. The vote is likely to be very close unless many changes have been made since last Spring. The question of his admission is before the Senate as a special order, but may be objected to, so as to force a vote upon taking it up for consideration. There is no question of seating McMillan. The Senate must simply determine whether Pinchback was legally elected or not. The long delay makes the admission of Pinchback less important in its consequences than it would have been a year ago. No change will be made in the political situation in New-Orleans by seating Mr. Pinchback or rejecting him, and this may, perhaps, favor the recognition of his claim to a seat.

The Democrats will introduce a bill into the House in a few days to reduce the Army from a maximum of 25,000 to 15,000. This, they claim, would reduce the military expenses forty per cent., or about $16,000,000 per year. It would cause the retirement of about four hundred line officers. Some such bill may be expected to pass the House during the Winter.

The Democrats are experiencing much trouble on account of the patronage which falls to them with their ascendency in the House. The new Doorkeeper has appointed nearly all his assistants, and so has the Postmaster. The latter has taken nine or ten men from Virginia, and many of these are from the vicinity of Alexandria. Maryland applicants have had nothing, and are very angry. Eight of the Postmaster's appointees could not take the "iron-clad oath," but subscribed to the modified form. New-England Democrats have been promised three places only about the House. Ex-Congressman Rice, of Kentucky, has been selected by Mr. Adams for Chief Clerk, in place of Clinton Lloyd. The most of the employes in the Clerk's office will be removed to make place for new ones next week. Probably Mr. Barclay, the veteran parliamentarian, will be permanently retained, because his knowledge is of such value to the Speaker, and so necessary to the good conduct of the business of the House.

The Senate committees, as reconstructed, will be reported to the Senate to-morrow. A number of changes have been made, the most important of which are those in the Committees on Privileges and Elections and upon Railroads, in each of which the Democrats have been given an additional member. Cooper, of Tennessee, has been added to the Privileges and Elections Committee, making that committee now consist of ten members, and Eaton, of Connecticut, replaces Sargent on the Railroad Committee. These additions give the Democrats four members in each of these committees. Eaton succeeds Andrew Johnson on Foreign Relations, and Key succeeds him on Post Offices and Post Roads Committee. Key also succeeds Eaton on Education and Labor. Wadleigh succeeds Ferry, of Connecticut, as Chairman of the Patents Committee. Edmunds succeeds him on Private Land Claims, and Sharon on Education and Labor. English takes Eaton's place on Manufactures and the District of Columbia. Hamilton takes Boutwell's place on Public Lands. Christiancy succeeds Allison on Private Land Claims. Morrill, of Vermont, is on Education and Labor, vice Ingalls, and Burnside on Transportation Routes, vice Conkling. These embrace all the changes made. The Senate committees were formed last Spring, at the executive session, and, according to the usage of the Senate, remain substantially unchanged through the Congress. There has been no effort made to change the officers of the Senate, nor to elect a successor to Mr. Ferry. Mr. French will undoubtedly retain the position of Sergeant at Arms, which he has filled so acceptably for several years. The caucus arrangement of committees will be confirmed in the Senate to-morrow, and then that body will be ready for the active business of the session.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT—THE ARBITRATION BETWEEN CHILI AND PERU—BRITISH PROTECTORATE OVER MOSQUITO.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—It appears from the diplomatic correspondence communicated to Congress yesterday that the Consular Conventions which have heretofore been in force between Brazil and France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, and Portugal, in virtue of which the settlement of estates of subjects of those countries dying intestate in Brazil have been made by the consuls of those countries respectively, have ceased to exist, and as the matter now stands between the United States and Brazil, our Consuls may still intervene in such cases under the laws of 1845.

Minister Logan, writing from Santiago de Chili, says that he has completed the duties connected with his arbitration upon the question involved in the Chili-Peru Alliance of 1865, and has made an award of $1,130,000 in favor of Chili. Mr. Logan says the effect has been to induce, on the part of Chili and Peru, the most cordial feeling of esteem and good-will toward our Government, and this circumstance alone more than repays him for the arduous labor and anxiety he has undergone in fulfillment of the trust.

Lord Derby, in an interview with Minister Schenck, in reply to a question by the latter, said there was no intention and never had been of reviving the British protectorate in the Mosquito Territory, and no desire on the part of Great Britain to interfere in the affairs of the coast; but, as the two Governments of Nicaragua and Honduras are bound by treaty to make certain payments to the Mosquitos which have not as yet been made in full, the British Government retain, and will be prepared to exercise, if necessary, the right of holding them to the execution of their engagements.

THE FRENCH SPOLIATION CLAIMS.

THE PENDING BILL OF THE LATE MR. SUMNER IN THE SENATE—FIVE THOUSAND HEIRS OF ORIGINAL CLAIMANTS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Senator Sumner's bill for the payment of the French spoliation claims is still pending in the Senate. The story that Mr. Causten had bought up the claims to speculate on them is shown to be without foundation, as there are no assignments, and the powers of attorney are mostly from original claimants, long since dead, and dated half a century ago. Of course, all of these powers of attorney died with Mr. Causten, and new ones will have to be given by the heirs of the original claimants, who are estimated to be not less than five thousand, as they are the descendants of the owners of some eighteen hundred vessels seized by the French and confiscated between 1793 and 1800. The executors of Mr. Causten, with the view of keeping these valuable archives intact for the benefit of the Government and the claimants, should a commission be appointed to adjudicate them, have transferred them to Messrs. J. T. Pickett and J. J. Stewart, attorneys, who have consented to take charge of them for that purpose.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

A SHOOTING AFFRAY—CLASSIFICATION OF COW-HAIR GOODS—THE CENTENNIAL MEMORIAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—A shooting affair occurred south of the Capitol last night which may result in the death of J. W. Richardson. It is alleged that Richardson, who is an ex-policeman, has been too intimate with a married woman who resides next door to Charles F. Fugit, the man who shot him, and that he called to see the woman last evening while drunk, and broke into Fugit's house by mistake. A quarrel ensued, when Fugit fired, he says, in self-defense. Three balls entered Richardson, one in the neck, another in the back, and the other in the leg. Fugit was immediately arrested.

The Secretary of the Interior has rejected the claim for $180,000 of Van & Adair, on account of services as attorneys for the Osage Indians, on the ground that they have already received full compensation, and that the practice of attempting to protect the Indians through attorneys, at the expense of the Indians, is a vicious one.

Jean R. Stebbins will be retained as Collector of the Twentieth District of New-York, under the recent consolidation of the Seventeenth and Twentieth Districts, vice Brooks, declined.

Postal service has been ordered on the Utica and Black River Railroad, from Redwood to Morristown, N. Y., and on the Chicago, Rockford and Northern Railroad, from Rochelle to Rockford, Ill.

One hundred and eight workmen, consisting of shipwrights, caulkers, joiners, boat-builders, blockmakers, coopers, brass-finishers, shipsmiths, painters, plumbers, coppersmiths, founders, helpers, laborers, &c., have been discharged from the Washington Navy-yard.

The memorial of the United States Centennial Commission and Centennial Board of Finance, accompanied by a financial statement, was laid on the desks of the Senators this morning. A petition is being extensively circulated at the Capitol entitled "A woman's solemn protest to the members of the Forty-fourth Congress." It is in opposition to granting aid to the Centennial Exposition, because, as the signers allege, the doors of the palace have been shut in the faces of American women, and also because the negro race has been ignored.

To-day Secretary Bristow was waited upon by a delegation of gentlemen from New-York, consisting of Frederick Butterfield, H. Herman, Daniel McKeever, and others, who represented the interests of importers of cow and calf hair goods. They brought before the Secretary the fact that the United States District Court at New-York had decided against the Government, and asked that the department conform its action to that decision. The point involved was whether the goods in question contain wool, and the court decided they do not. The Secretary promised to consider the proposition, but said he had yet received no official information of the decision of the court.

TRAMPS.

AN OHIO CONVENTION CONSIDERS THE EVIL AND PRESCRIBES REMEDIES—LEGISLATION TO BE ASKED FOR.

COLUMBUS, Dec. 8.—In answer to a call of the City Council of Lima, a State convention, to consider the tramp question, was held here to-day, at which seventy-eight delegates, representing about twenty-five cities and towns in Ohio, were present. A number of short addresses were made, the pith of each being that the system of tramping had grown to such an extent as to make it a question of great importance to the people. Resolutions were adopted declaring that a large class of persons exist in Ohio who properly belong to the vagrant class; that this is a growing evil that can only be eradicated by furnishing employment to this class of such a character as to make their labor remunerative. To this end the plan of establishing work-houses in all the cities and towns, sufficiently large to maintain them, is recommended, and additional legislation, by which any district, composed of one or more townships, may be authorized to erect such houses, or to form a chain-gang, is to be asked for; that Magistrates be given authority to arrest all vagrants, and upon conviction to commit them to these work-houses, which may also be used for persons convicted of petty offenses; that this system of work-houses, to be effective, must extend over the whole State; that the furnishing of free transportation to tramps from one point to another is disapproved of; that after the work-houses are established, private charity to vagrants should entirely cease, and that the proper authorities should be authorized to employ persons committed to work-houses on the public highways, or at other labor outside work-house property. The convention was earnest and orderly.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9—1 A. M.—The area of high barometer has extended from Texas to Georgia, and the pressure is now increasing in the South Atlantic States, with northerly and westerly winds; north-east winds, fog, light rain and snow have prevailed on the Middle and East Atlantic coasts; north-west winds, light rain or snow and occasionally clearing weather prevail over the lakes, the Upper Mississippi and Ohio Valleys; winds have shifted to south-east, with falling barometer in Manitoba and Dakota.

The Upper Ohio, Cumberland, and Monongahela Rivers have risen.

PROBABILITIES.

For Thursday in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, rising barometer, cooler west and north-west winds, partly cloudy and clear weather.

For Tennessee, the Ohio, and Upper Mississippi Valleys and the lake region, rising barometer, cooler, north and west winds, partly cloudy and clearing weather, occasional light rain or snow on the lower lakes.

For New-York and New-England, rising barometer, cooler, cloudy weather, variable, followed by north and west, winds.

For the Middle Atlantic States, winds shift to westerly, with light rain or snow, followed by cooler, cloudy, and clearing weather and rising barometer.

The Ohio will rise somewhat.

For the canal regions, temperature fall to freezing point by Thursday night.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

TWO FACTORIES BURNED IN NEW-JERSEY—A FIREMAN FATALLY INJURED—LOSS $100,000.

At 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in R. & H. Adams' Harmony Mills, on Van Houten street, Paterson, N. J., and was first discovered on the third floor of the main building. An alarm was promptly given and the Fire Department as promptly responded, but the flames spread with such rapidity that their efforts to subdue them were unavailing. The manufacture of mosquito netting and buckram is carried on at the mill, and the large stock of these inflammable materials which was stored in the building added fuel to the flames. The mill is composed of a series of buildings, the main one, facing on the raceway, being of brick and four stories in height. This was used as a dye-house, and the one adjoining, which was also of brick and about the same size, was used as a drying-room. Both these buildings with their contents were completely destroyed. The flames communicated with the Phœnix Mill, which stood in the rear of the dye-house, and it was soon completely enveloped. The Phenix Mill occupied the two upper floors of this building, and the first floor was occupied by Henry Van Winkle as a machine shop. The building was completely consumed. The main building of the Phœnix Mill was next attacked, and the valuable machinery and looms for weaving silk, together with a large stock of silk, were destroyed. Adjoining was the building known as the old Low Cottage, which also caught fire, and the rear portion of it was destroyed. By this time the firemen had succeeded in getting the fire under control, and shortly afterward it was totally extinguished. The total losses will aggregate fully $100,000, of which the Phœnix Mill loses $50,000, which is fully insured in New-York companies. The Messrs. Adams estimate their loss at $25,000; fully insured. Mr. Van Winkle's loss will reach $20,000, on which there is only $5,000 insurance. The other losses will make the total reach $100,000. Nearly 200 hands are thrown out of employment. During the progress of the fire James Wright, of Steamer No. 5, fell down an area at the Phœnix Mill and sustained injuries which will probably prove fatal. Several persons were knocked down and trampled upon by a stampede of the crowd, caused by the steam from a boiler blowing off.

A large four-story brick building, situated on Willow street, Philadelphia, was nearly destroyed by fire last night. The first and second floors were occupied by F. M. Larish & Co., scroll sawing; the third floor by L. F. Belknap, cabinet-maker. The fourth floor was unoccupied. The building was owned by William B. Thomas, and was insured. The fire broke out in the second floor, but the cause has not been ascertained. Belknap's loss is $3,500. The loss on the building is large.

THE AFFAIRS OF STIRLING, AHRENS & CO.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 8.—Stirling, Ahrens & Co., sugar refiners, who failed in August last, were yesterday adjudged bankrupts in the United States District Court, Judge Giles presiding. Dr. Zollicoffer became a special partner in the firm in February, 1873, contributing $125,000 in cash. This partnership was dissolved in April, 1875, by the death of one of the partners. The partnership was renewed on the 1st of May, Dr. Zollicoffer becoming, as he supposed, a special partner, as before. He was charged with the $125,000 on the books of the old firm and credited with it on the books of the new one. Under the instructions of Judge Giles the jury declared Dr. Zollicoffer a general partner, as as the law of Maryland on partnerships says that the sum contributed by a special partner must be in actual cash.

KILLED HIS WIFE.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8.—To-night the Police were notified of the death of Maria Hibberd, aged thirty-five years, living in Wenfield place, near Eighth and Arch streets. Investigation disclosed the fact that she had quarreled with her husband last night. He threw a cup of tea at her while she was drunk in bed, striking her on the head. She was not known to speak after the assault. To-night the husband informed the people living in the house that his wife was dead, and he wanted a doctor. When the latter discovered the facts he informed the Police, and Hibberd was arrested. Hibberd and wife were Swiss, and have been in this country two years. She was an habitual drunkard, and the two frequently quarreled.

FORGERS ARRESTED.

NORWICH, Dec. 8.—L. O. Ackley, of New-York, and G. W. Reed, of Philadelphia, cashed a draft for $1,100, purporting to be drawn by Larkin, Dwight & Co., of Cincinnati, on the Nassau Bank, of New-York, at the Shetucket Bank in this city today. The draft was subsequently found to be a forgery. Ackley and Reed were arrested at New-London and the money recovered.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE MESSAGE IN EUROPE.

THE LONDON TIMES ON THE TREATMENT OF THE CUBAN QUESTION.

LONDON, Dec. 9—5:30 A. M.—The *Times* to-day has a leading editorial on President Grant's Message. Referring to the part about Spain and Cuba, the *Times* says: "If Spain cannot suppress the Cuban rebels, if the island must be half ruined while she holds it, if she will not put an end to that institution which is the main source of disturbance, it would be hard to expect the United States to let the work of devastation proceed unchecked merely out of regard to the nominal sovereignty of Spain. Spain is on trial. The limits of her power to restore order will be the limits of her rights."

ENGLAND AND EGYPT.

SIX BRITISH FRIGATES ORDERED FROM INDIA TO THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The *Evening Globe* to-day gives prominence to the following:

"We are informed that six frigates, now at the East Indies, will shortly leave for the Mediterranean via the Suez Canal.

These vessels ordered from the East Indies compose the detached squadron under the command of Rear Admiral Lambert, which, according to previous arrangement, was to have remained in the East Indian waters until next March. The combined crew number over three thousand men. On the receipt of the new orders the squadron will sail for the Red Sea, and proceed through the Suez Canal to the Mediterranean. This will be the first time that a whole squadron belonging to a foreign power has passed at once through the canal."

THE STEAM-SHIP ANGLIA.

HER REPORTED INJURIES A MISTAKE—ARRIVAL AT MOVILLE.

MOVILLE, Dec. 8.—The steam-ship Anglia, Capt. Smith, of the Anchor Line, from New-York Nov. 13, for Glasgow, arrived here this morning. This is the steamer that was reported yesterday as having recently been proceeding under sail, having lost her propeller.

[Messrs. Henderson Brothers, the agents for the Anchor Line of steamers in this city, furnish the following in relation to the steamer Anglia: "We have a private telegram from our Glasgow firm announcing the arrival at Moville yesterday of the Anglia, with propeller uninjured, and without any damage. The report that she had lost it was a mistake."]

THE SWAITHE COLLIERY DISASTER.

FIFTY-NINE BODIES RECOVERED—THE DEAD BETWEEN 130 AND 140.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Up to this time fifty-nine bodies have been recovered from the Swaithe Mine colliery at Barnsley. It is now considered certain that the dead will number between one hundred and thirty and one hundred and forty.

GERMANY.

THE LIBERALS AND THE BILL TO PUNISH POLITICAL OFFENDERS.

LONDON, Dec. 9—6 A. M.—A Berlin dispatch to the *Morning Post* says the National Liberals in the Reichstag have resolved to consent to the political clauses in the bill amending the penal code.

THE UNION LEAGUE.

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL IN PHILADELPHIA YESTERDAY—THE DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8.—The National Council of the Union League of America met here to-day, Gen. W. S. Negley presiding. Among those present were Hon. Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania; Gen. Daniel Ulman, of New-York; Gen. D. P. Upham, of Arkansas; Major S. A. McAllister, of Delaware; Thomas R. Rich and W. R. Pattison, of Maryland; Col. C. W. Goddard, of New-York; John C. Adams, of Newburg, N. Y.; Lemon Thompson, of New-York; Hon. W. A. Newell, ex-Governor of New-Jersey; Major J. S. McQuaide, of this city.

Gen. Ulman offered resolutions recommending the adoption by the several States of amendments to the Constitutions for free and universal education, also an amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting the establishment of a religion, and that the use of money raised, or property acquired, by taxation in any State for the support of public schools shall never be under the control of any religious sect, or be given or loaned to any religious sect. The declaration of principles adopted by the body held that the credit of the Government should be maintained at home and abroad, and that all our national obligations should be met in coin; "that the resources of the country should be developed, and protection given to labor; that the public schools and education of the youth of the nation should not be under the control of any church or denomination." The meeting was largely attended, and the session extended up to a late hour this evening.

IMMIGRATION AT NEW-YORK.

LARGE DECREASE LAST MONTH AS COMPARED WITH NOVEMBER, 1874.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Returns made to the Bureau of Statistics show the total arrivals of immigrants at the port of New-York during the months ended Nov. 30, 1875 and 1874, respectively:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
November, 1875	2,795	2,196	4,991
November, 1874	4,811	4,044	8,855
Decrease	2,016	1,848	3,864

The following are the principal countries of last permanent residence or citizenship:

	Nov., 1875.	Nov., 1874.
England	866	1,634
Scotland	144	218
Wales	39	59
Ireland	664	1,299
Germany	1,956	3,266
Austria	188	452
Sweden, Norway, and Denmark	130	226
France	238	397
Italy	227	175
Russia	230	670
Switzerland	67	99
Spain	25	37
Holland	51	73

THREE MEN KILLED BY A FALL.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8.—About 10:30 this morning, while William Coyle, Samuel Maylin, and Richard Eaton were engaged at work upon a scaffold pending from the roof of the main exhibition building at the Centennial grounds, the scaffolding gave way, precipitating the men to the floor, ninety feet below. Coyle and Eaton were killed instantly, and Maylin was so terribly mangled that he died in a short time. Immediately after this accident another scaffold, upon which were two painters, fell, but the men saved themselves by clinging to the beams, where they remained until rescued.

BOY BURNED TO DEATH.

BANGOR, Dec. 8.—The residence, stables and outbuildings of Ingerson Whitney, in Hudson, Me., were burned this morning. A fourteen-year-old son of Mr. Whitney perished in the flames. Two other children escaped by jumping from the window. Loss on buildings, $1,500.

CHLOROFORMED AND ROBBED.

TROY, Dec. 8.—The residence of William C. Vanness, two miles north of Waterford, Saratoga County, was entered by burglars last night. The family were chloroformed, and $500 worth of jewelry and clothing stolen; also, promissory notes to the value of $7,500. The latter were afterward found.

CONVICTS AWAITING DEATH

DOLAN, MR. NOE'S MURDERER.

INTERVIEW WITH THE CONDEMNED MAN LAST EVENING—A STRANGE STORY.

A gentleman who conversed with John Dolan yesterday morning in the Tombs, in relation to the murder of James Noe, for which he is to die to-morrow, if not respited by the Governor, stated, later in the day, to a representative of THE TIMES, that the condemned man earnestly told him that he could prove his innocence. In order to ascertain if the story was correct, and could be reconciled with the testimony taken at the trial, a TIMES reporter visited Dolan last evening. He was admitted to the prison through the kindness of the Warden. On reaching the long corridor known as Murderers' Row, Dolan was pointed out by Deputy Warden Finlay. He stood before the stove, near his cell, the Sheriff's deputies, Lannigan and Stewart, being in charge of him. He seemed to be at ease and resigned to his position, as if he believed his fate was inevitable; but his keepers and those who visit him state that he is continually denying all knowledge of the murder of Mr. Noe, and declaring that he can establish his innocence by a large number of witnesses.

"Dolan," said Deputy Sheriff Lannigan, "here is a TIMES reporter, and, if you have anything to say, he will take it down."

"All that I have got to say is that I can prove my innocence to the satisfaction of anybody. I can prove it by a great many witnesses—and I'll give you their names if you want them."

"Why did they not testify for you at the trial?"

"They weren't called—but they were in court. Everybody knows that I had very little time to do anything for myself after I was arrested."

"Who are the witnesses whom you state could prove your innocence of the murder?"

"Mr. Barrett, of No. 34 Madison street, and his family, Rody Kennedy, of Madison street, and Mr. Barrett's brother's wife. Mr. Barrett could prove that I was at his house on the night of the murder, and that I was there all night. I slept in his house that night. All the members of the family saw me in the house that night. Mr. Barrett came to see me the other day and told me that he would have appeared as a witness for me at the trial but he was not called. I can also prove that I left Mr. Barrett's house in the morning and went to St. James Church to hear mass. Mrs. Delaney, Henry Cowan, and other people saw me there."

"But what about the watch of Noe which you pawned?"

"I can prove I got the watch from Thompson. After I was sentenced Detective Dorsey, who swore against me, called to see me here, and asked me if I could give him a description of Thompson, or some clue to his whereabouts. I told him that Thompson used to board at No. 118 West Thirty-sixth street, and asked him to go after him. He said he would. Dorsey came back to me, and said that Thompson had left the house, but that his clothes were still there. Now, if Dorsey thought I was guilty, do you think he would do that?"

"Where did you first become acquainted with Thompson?"

"At the State Fair in Waverly, N. J. I have seen him in this City."

"What about the cane you are said to have carried, and which was produced at the trial?"

"I never carried the cane that was shown at the trial—never—never. The cane I used to carry had a silver helmet on it—it was real silver—while the cane shown at the trial was only metal, and weighed, I suppose, a little less than a pound. But the silver helmet on my cane weighed only a few ounces. It was very light. I had my cane in my hands while I was at Mr. Barrett's house. Three or four girls saw me with it—Julia Sullivan, Mary Downey, and Joe Cullen saw it in my hands. The other cane with the monkey's head on it may have belonged to Thompson, because a woman with whom he had been stopping, says she saw him with it. If I get time I can prove that I am innocent of the murder."

Dolan then said he had no more to communicate. He was subsequently conducted to his cell. In the afternoon he was visited by Fathers Barry and Martin, of the Church of the Transfiguration, and also by several Sisters of Charity.

The gallows for the execution of Dolan will be erected to-day.

It is understood that this morning a strong petition will be sent to the Governor asking for a delay in the execution of Dolan.

THE COW BAY MURDERER.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE EXECUTION OF WILLIAM DELANEY, THE MURDERER OF CAPT. LAWRENCE—THE PRISONER MAKES A FULL CONFESSION.

William Delaney, the murderer of Capt. Lawrence, will suffer the extreme penalty of the law in the yard of the Queens County Jail, at Hempstead Plains, Long Island, to-morrow, between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock. The case of this man has excited much interest as well from the cold-blooded nature of the crime as from the extraordinary tactics by which the murderer has attempted to cheat justice. On the 24th of August last Capt. Lawrence, master of the schooner Joseph E. Potts, left Port Johnson, N. J., in his vessel, for Stonington, Conn. The schooner was loaded with coal and was manned by the Captain, Delaney, his mate, and two boys. On the night of Aug. 27 the Potts was anchored in Cow Bay, where Delaney picked a quarrel with the Captain, knocked him down, strangled him, and took away his pocket-book containing $140. The murderer subsequently escaped to Throgg's Neck, in Westchester County, and from there to New-York and Philadelphia. In Philadelphia he was arrested for drunkenness on the day before the one on which he had engaged to ship for South America. He was afterward identified by a photograph which was forwarded by the District Attorney of Queens County to the Chief of Police of Philadelphia. The Grand Jury of the September Court of Sessions indicted him for murder, he was brought back to Queens County, and tried and convicted in due form. He was defended by counsel assigned by the court. The prisoner's conviction was an easy matter, as in addition to the evidence of the two boys who were on board the schooner at the time of the murder, the State was able to produce the voluntary confessions of Delaney himself, made to the officers who brought him back from Philadelphia. The conviction was secured under the law of 1873, which makes killing while in the commission of a felony murder in the first degree, the same statute which applied to the case of Dolan, the murderer of Mr. Noe. Since being sentenced Delaney has feigned insanity, and at one time formed a plot for the assassination of his keepers, a scheme which was fortunately frustrated. On Saturday night last he set his bedding on fire, and on several recent occasions has behaved in the most outrageous manner. He now manifests an abject fear of death. On Tuesday, seeing that there was no hope of his escape, he spent several hours in the company of two Roman Catholic clergymen, Fathers McSherry and Sheridan. On Sunday he gave directions for the preparation of his scaffold outfit, which includes pantaloons, coat and vest, deep collar, black necktie, and black shirt studs. On Monday he wrote a full history of his life, together with a rude sort of poem, which he calls his "dying rhyme." According to his own confession, he has been guilty of almost every crime in the decalogue. He was born in New-Haven, Conn., in 1851, and when four years old went to Ireland with his father. The family afterward moved to Melbourne, Australia, where, at the age of twelve years, Delaney quarreled with his step-mother, and set out in life for himself with the significant capital of a pistol and knife. From that time to this he has been engaged in voyaging round the world, indulging at intervals in mutiny, piracy, manslaughter, horse-stealing, &c. At one time he made a plan to capture the vessel in which he had shipped, kill all the officers, and run away to the Sandwich Islands. He was several times tried for mutiny and piracy, and sentenced to imprisonment, but always managed to escape.

The following is the seventh and concluding verse of Delaney's "Dying Rhyme:"

I fear not the gallows,
Or I fear not to die;
When my soul on to Heaven
With the angels will fly.
And when on the gallows
These words I will say,
Good people around me
For my poor soul pray.

Written by William Delaney, who was not afraid to face no man, big or little; the hero of 4 prize fights; the shortest fight ever I fought was 62 rounds out of 500 men on board of a man of war. I could make any one of them take water.

DELANEY,
alias Red Pirate, alias cast iron Bill.

STANDERMAN'S INSANITY.

THE EXAMINATION INTO HIS CASE CONTINUED YESTERDAY—A NUMBER OF WITNESSES BELIEVE HIM TO BE INSANE.

The medical commission, composed of Drs. John Ordronaux and James R. Wood, who have been appointed by Gov. Tilden to ascertain the truth of the plea of insanity set up for the condemned murderer, Jacob Standerman, by his counsel, held their second session yesterday, in the counsel-rooms of the City Prison. Standerman's counsel was present during the examination. The first witness examined was Henry Keim. He testified that he had no especial interest in the prisoner, being only an acquaintance; he had known him some three years, and had formerly known his family in Germany; he knew that Standerman's mother was subject to fits and foaming at the mouth; she was so well known to be subject to such attacks that the boys in the streets used to follow her around, jeering at her for a crazy woman; Standerman had called frequently at witness' house, and when there had talked in a foolish manner about marriage, and had acted foolishly; he had said that he was engaged to three or four different girls; sometimes he would talk, and at other times would come in and sit down and then suddenly catch up his hat and rush off without saying a word.

An elderly lady who has been for many years in the habit of visiting the prisoners in the Tombs, testified that she had seen Standerman probably four or five times a week since his incarceration in April last. She had conversed with him frequently, but preferred not to state the conversations, as they were too absurd and improper for repetition; she was convinced, however, that Standerman did not intend to insult her in talking as he did, as she thought he knew no better. She understood German, and would make him repeat in German some things that he said in English, thinking that perhaps he spoke foolishly from not understanding English, but his remarks were as foolish in German as in English. He had repeatedly told her that persons came into his cell at night and ran pen-knives into his chest and arms, and he besought her to use her influence to have this stopped. Her visits were usually made in the middle of the day; she had talked to him about his crime in order to awaken him to a knowledge of what was in store for him; whenever the subject was broached he seemed angry, but would talk about it; he described in his way the manner of the killing of Miss Seidenwald, saying that he never meant to kill her, but he was asking some questions of God and somebody pushed his arm; he said he never had thought of killing himself, but would rather do that than kill anybody else, but he thought that by showing the pistol to her he could make her love him; when he displayed it, he said it went off without his telling it to; he talked foolishly about his victim, saying that she often came to see him in his cell, and that he did not know what she wanted of him; at another time he said that if she [Miss Seidenwald] came back to him he would not speak to her, as he did not want anything more to do with her; his conversation showed no continuity of thought, and in witness' opinion he was decidedly insane; she did not at all believe that his demeanor was assumed; she thought he had been insane ever since his incarceration.

Philip Bayer, of No. 91 Elizabeth street, testified that Standerman had insulted a friend of witness at witness' house, and when spoken to about it afterward did not remember it; he was in the habit of acting in a foolish manner.

Adam Keim, of No. 70 Chrystie street, testified that he was acquainted with Standerman's mother and knew of her illness, which he described in the same manner as previous witnesses had done; he had never noticed anything particularly strange about the prisoner, with whom he was acquainted, excepting that he would sometimes talk and at other times he would not.

Philip Zink, of the Twenty-third Ward, a prisoner in the Tombs, testified that he had been imprisoned in the same cell with Standerman for about three weeks; Standerman had spoken to him frequently about his crime, and his behavior was decidedly odd; he would get up from his bed nearly every night and crawl around the floor; he was addicted to such revolting habits that witness had asked to be put in another cell; on the trial of Standerman he had testified that he thought him rational, but he was now satisfied that he erred in so testifying. This was afterward explained by William F. Young, another witness, a keeper in the Tombs, who corroborated Zink's story. Young said that Zink was an uneducated man, and had appealed to him after testifying to know what the word rational meant, and had told him [Young] that when he swore that he considered Standerman rational he meant that he was irrational. Young testified that in his judgment Standerman was of unsound mind; his behavior was different from that of any of the other prisoners. William Russell, a bootblack, who witnessed the murder, testified that Standerman, when he shot, looked wild and had his head drawn down on his shoulders.

The commission will take further testimony to-day.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE IRA HARRIS.

At a regular meeting of the Executive Committee of Vassar College, held in Poughkeepsie on Monday, Dec. 6, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this committee have received with profound regret intelligence of the death of Hon. Ira Harris, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of this college, and *ex officio* member of its Executive Committee.

Resolved, That the committee would cordially unite with their fellow-citizens of all classes in this State and throughout the Union, to honor the memory of one whose career has so signally illustrated all the virtues of public and private character. Standing in the foremost rank of men for dignity of person and mien, native force of intellect, large attainments and varied culture, nobleness and tenderness of heart, and enlightened strength of Christian principle, and called by Providence and his countrymen to occupy for many years conspicuous positions of honor and power, he consecrated all his gifts and all his influence to the worthiest ends. He was exemplary alike in public and in private relations; his mind eminently judicial, his spirit catholic and kind, his views comprehensive and just. An incorruptible patriot and an enlightened statesman, a sound jurist, an able and eloquent teacher of the law, a wise counselor, a faithful friend, a loving husband, son, and father, and a willing burden-bearer in the Church of Christ, he served with equal constancy his country, his friends, his family, and his God; and in his death every good cause, whether of education of philanthropy, or of religion, mourns the loss of a stanch and strong supporter.

Resolved, That, in the judgment of the committee, the share sustained by this college in the general bereavement is peculiarly large. Honored in a special manner with the confidence of its founder and Trustees, he has not disappointed the trust reposed in him. As one of the original members of the board, and for the last three years its presiding officer, he has given to the enterprise his unwavering sympathy and his active support; and the withdrawal of his counsels will be felt in its future management as a privation to be deeply deplored.

Resolved, That the President be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the family of our deceased associate, with an assurance of the sincere sympathy of the committee in a sorrow whose keenest pang must be theirs, a pang only to be assuaged by the consolations of that religion which was his guide through life and his support in death.

(Signed,) John H. Raymond, Matthew Vassar, Jr., Rezin A. Wight, Committee.

KINGS COUNTY CHARITY COMMISSIONERS

A secret meeting of the Kings County Charity Commissioners was held on last Saturday, at which a number of persons were discharged and the salaries of a number of others reduced. The reduction in the expenses of the department thus made amounted to $20,000. The proceedings of the meeting were published in THE TIMES of Monday. Commissioner Cunningham was not informed of that meeting until he saw a report of it in the papers. When the regular meeting was called to order yesterday, Mr. Cunningham called for the minutes of the last meeting, and denounced the secret manner in which it had been held. He said the persons discharged were illegally discharged, and that the salaries reduced were not legally reduced. He claimed that the illegal action taken at the last meeting was to appease the public indignation, which had been rightfully aroused by the mismanagement of the department, and intimated that the secret reduction of salaries and discharge of employes was the work of those who had brought such discredit on the commission. The speaker was repeatedly interrupted by the President, Dr. Norris, who said he would not listen to such language, and threatened to adjourn the board. Mr. Cunningham said he would not be prevented from speaking his mind by such threats. Finally, Dr. Norris seized his hat, and, rushing from the room, declared the meeting adjourned while Mr. Cunningham was still speaking.

GEN. LOGAN'S CONDITION.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* of Saturday says: "A messenger sent to the Palmer House at a late hour last night learned that Gen. Logan was thought to be much better, although still very weak, and at times incoherent from the effects of the powerful opiates administered to allay the pain from which he constantly suffers, and which in a manner peculiar to the disease (rheumatic fever) seeks in succession the various members of the body. Yesterday Dr. Johnson was called in to assist Drs. Roler and Fowler. The physicians are confident that their patient will ultimately recover, although convalescence must needs come slowly. Mrs. Logan is in constant attendance at the bedside of her husband, and is in receipt of telegrams from every part of the country inquiring as to the General's condition."

In Monday's issue, the *Inter-Ocean* says: "The condition of Gen. Logan remains about the same. He was very restless and suffering much pain Saturday night and yesterday. His physicians anticipate no dangerous results, and are confident of his ultimate recovery, but they admit that only a slight change for the worse may terminate fatally."

JEFF. DAVIS ON SCOTLAND.

Jefferson Davis made a long address at the banquet of the St. Andrew's Society in Memphis, Tenn., on Tuesday night, 30th ult. He responded to the toast, "Scotland and the Scottish People," and in beginning said: "My first visit to Scotland was when the clouds of adversity had gathered over me of the darkest hue, and when my heart constantly and sorrowfully turned back to my own distressed country. I sailed from London for Edinburgh, and when within sight of Scotland, traditions, one after another, associated themselves with the visible objects. Here I saw the towers of Tantallon, the battlements of which still looked down upon the deep, as if keeping watch and ward as when Douglas there held semi-royal state, and these enduring monuments and landmarks awoke memories of history, tradition and romance until arriving at the old town of Dun Edin. I met there that welcome which made me feel if I were not an American I would wish to be a Scotchman."

CONVICTION FOR SEVEN MURDERS.

A telegram to the London *Times* states that a married woman named Boyon has been condemned to death at the Lot Assizes for murdering her seven children and a granddaughter by pushing needles into their bodies. She had ten children, seven of whom died under twelve months old, but it was not until the death of her granddaughter that an investigation was made. Her apparent motive for this last crime was that the child might die before its father, who was in a desperate condition, and that she might thus secure part of his property to the prejudice of her daughter-in-law, whom she detested. When asked how she came to think of sticking needles into her children's bodies, she stated that at the public house she kept there was one day a conversation on infanticide, and it was said babies did not suffer when murdered in this way. The jury in this case could discover no extenuating circumstances.

THE BEST ITEMS BY MAIL.

RUSSIAN IMMIGRANTS.

NEW ACQUISITIONS TO KANSAS—AN AMUSING ACCOUNT OF THEIR DRESS AND DIFFICULTIES.

From the Topeka (Kan.) Commonwealth.

The most prominent objects in Topeka just now are the newly-arrived Russians. They are somewhat different in their appearance and character from their Mennonite fellow-citizens in other matters besides their religion. They are German in blood and language, being German colonists in Russia or their descendants, but they hail from the Government of Samara, on the Volga, a long distance from the district in extreme Southern Russia, which has furnished Mennonite immigration.

We judge that in the Volga country, dogs are not as sedulously cultivated as they are in Kansas, but that the dog industry is neglected in favor of sheep-raising. At any rate these Russians go heavy on sheepskin as a wearing material. The aristocracy wear long sheepskin coats, with skirts like a woman's dress, which reach nearly to their heels. On the top of this coat is erected a sheepskin collar, which reaches to the upper edge of their ears. A round cloth cap, shaped like a sausage in the form known as the "dabs" covers the head of the Russian gentleman. All of the person not covered with sheepskin and cloth cap is covered with high-legged boots of the most substantial character. Arrayed in this costume our Russian friends might move unharmed through the midst of an Irish row—the flying brickbats rebounding without effect from their sheepskin armor.

The army of Russia is encamped at the Topeka House, and a large number of them seem to have no occupation except going somewhere and coming back with iron tea-kettles in their hands. The amount of iron transported around in the form of tea kettles is enormous.

As laborers, the Russians, so far, do not appear to have "struck their gait." Some of them were sent down to work in the Carbondale mines, but failed on account of the antipathy felt for them by their colaborers, the mules. Those coats got away with the long-ears. The frightened mules stampeded whenever one of the long-tailed sheep-skin envelopes, with a Russian inside it approached, or, if driven into a corner, the mules stood on their defense, and kicked every Russian who came within range.

But the Russians can sing. Every night they gather in front of the Topeka House, or around the big paving rock at the corner, and sing and sing and sing. The women and girls never join in the melodies; all the singing is done by the men and boys, the shrill voices of the latter chiming in strangely with the heavier notes of the men. Nearly all their melodies have a strangely plaintive character. The words are German, but the music is unlike anything else we have heard, resembling most the airs sung by the Russian Imperial Singers, a troupe which visited Kansas some years ago.

We suppose the Russian will soon be absorbed in the mass of our population, and first the sausage-shaped caps will disappear; then those charming zephyrs, which come across the prairies like the balmy breath of a burning brick-kiln, will cause a shedding of those Brian O'Linn coats; then in the course of four or five years those massive boots will disappear, and the Russian will have nothing to distinguish him from the rest of mankind, except possibly his habit of traveling around armed and equipped with an iron teakettle.

DON CARLOS TO HIS SOLDIERS.

A PROCLAMATION TO THE ARMY OF THE NORTH—"ON THE EVE OF GREAT BATTLES."

Don Carlos has addressed the following proclamation from "the Royal Quarters, Durango, Nov. 23":

To my Army of the North:

VOLUNTEERS: I speak to you under the impression of a lively joy. The hour so longed for by all of you has struck. We are on the eve of great battles. The revolution commanded by a rebel Prince of my family is about to make its last effort to subdue us. Before the failure of all the means to which they have had recourse, from the most cruel to the vilest and most hypocritical, they now pretend to crush us under the number of their battalions. They do not know our strength. Vicious souls can never understand the courage of the faith which makes us invincible. Remember the past. On May 2, 1872, I presented myself to you accompanied by eighteen men only, who, for arms, had but their mountain staffs. Two days after came the rout of Oroquieta, and I recrossed the frontier defeated, but not discouraged. Never did I lose confidence in God and in my right. On July 16, 1873, I again entered Spain. You were anxious to fight and I hurried to fight at your side. Maneru, Monte Jurra, Sommorostro bore witness to your untamable valor. The great deeds of Abarzuza and Urnieta astonished the world. At Lacar the rebel Prince had to fly in haste, and the bones of his soldiers covered the hills. At Choritoquitea and at Lumbier your arms grew tired of slaughter. Everywhere fortune has followed you like an obedient slave. Well, from such hearts it is needless to hide truth. Your courage will increase in the same measure as the hour of danger approaches. Madrid is about to send to these provinces 100,000 men or 200,000. Let them come; with soldiers like yourselves we need not count the numbers of the enemy until after the victory. Let them come; their ferocious impetuosity will break against your breasts as the waves of the ocean break against an immovable rock. We are to have terrible days of extreme bitterness. Onward! The final triumph is ours. When the hour of trial is near refresh your memories with your own glories, with those of your ancestors. There never was even a shadow of weakness among you. At the commencement of the conflict waged with the great soldier of the century, all our fortresses, the court, all our towns fell into the hands of the invader. Our forefathers rose unarmed and struggled against the French eagle until, mortally wounded, the latter was compelled to recross the Pyrenees with an unsteady flight, destined finally to die at St. Helena. All Spain had united to hasten the downfall of Napoleon. But you have, single handed, formed a barricade against the revolution of Europe at the point of the bayonet. You have overturned the throne of the stranger, of Amadeus of Savoy, an indelible spot on the escutcheon of the Spanish Monarchy; the atheistic Republic, an affront to all Catholic hearts; and the inane Dictatorship which humiliated all proud citizens. Alfonso will succumb in a similar manner. The revolutionary tempest will in vain burst over our heads. The lightning which threatens our edifice will prove powerless against the rod by which it is protected. I am calm, collected, and undeterred, as befits a Spaniard, as befits a soldier. Imitate my example. When the days of which I give you warning approach, meet them without fear, and exclaim with the heroes of 1808, "What matters it?" and any reverses will only constitute the forerunner of fresh struggles. Persistency will lead to victory. Those who endeavor to intimidate you, defy them. Those who doubt, despise them; denounce them to your chiefs, and they shall be punished. While awaiting the hour of battle, strengthen your hearts by consecrating them to God, in whose cause we are engaged, and who once more will lend His powerful hand and reduce these ignoble enemies. Machinations of a deplorable nature have rendered sterile the efforts of your brethren in Catalonia and the Centre; but in a short time the cry will again resound in their rugged mountains of "Sword awake!" and our flag will anew be raised on their summits. Other provinces are preparing to aid us. They have but recently received proofs of our abnegation and of our patriotism. Volunteers, onward! Great sufferings are in store for us—famine, cold, nakedness, fatigue. I have always shared them with you. A great cause demands large sacrifices, but we will vanquish, that I assure you. Volunteers, your constancy will be the means to preserve the sacred faith of our forefathers. You will save Spain, save the monarchy, and save our ancient liberty. Volunteers, go and fight. Remember that, living, the crown of the hero will adorn you, while the glorious palm of the martyr opens the tomb to those who die on the battle-field in fighting for their God, their country, and their King. Your King and General. (Signed,) CARLOS.

HOTEL CHARGES.

HOW A PENNSYLVANIA MAN TAUGHT THE WEST FINANCIERING.

From the York (Penn.) Democrat.

Not long since two York men visited Kansas. They stopped at a hôtel one forenoon, and after dinner one of them walked down to the barber's shop to get shaved. The shop was shut, the barber having gone off to take his after-dinner nap. Then the York man walked back to his landlord and said, "With your magnificent country, which is the garden of the world, you ought to be the most prosperous people on earth. That you are not is due to the fact that you don't attend to business. You don't look out for coppers. Here's your barber now, shut up and gone when he might have earned ten cents by shaving me. Now he don't get it, for I'm going to shave myself, and save my cents. I have a razor in my valise, and if you will show me a mirror, I will shave myself." The landlord said the barber was a shiftless cuss, who, like most Western men, couldn't compare with Pennsylvanians for attention to business, and patience in scooping in the dimes; but he hoped they would all improve in time, and then he showed our friend into a room where he found a good-sized mirror, and shaved himself. Soon after, he joined his companion and congratulated himself on the success he had had in saving ten cents, and teaching Western men financiering. After tea the pair paid their bills and went to the depot to take the train. On their way the man who hadn't shaved said, "Pretty reasonable house, that; only a dollar for dinner and supper." "Only a dollar!" said the other, "why, I paid a dollar and a half!" and a little further explanation showed that he had been charged fifty per cent. more than his companion. So back he went, and demanded of the landlord an explanation, and got it in these words. "The fifty cents extra is for the use of a room. You don't suppose we can have our rooms turned into barber shops for nothing do you?" and the man who shaved himself went to the depot a sadder if not a better man. He don't brag much of his adventure since his return to York, and it will be some time before he attempts to give another Western man a lesson in financiering.

SPECIAL THANKSGIVING IN ALABAMA.

Gov. Houston, of Alabama, has appointed Thursday, Dec. 23, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer in that State. His proclamation reads: "During the year just drawing to a close, Alabama has been especially favored. We have been preserved from the ravages of pestilence, fire, and storms, and peace and prosperity have reigned throughout the State. We have passed from under a Constitution that has caused dissatisfaction and dissension among us into the light of a new Constitution, which promises to harmonize the conflicting elements of our population, and to maintain civil and religious liberty. For these and other blessings we should offer to God our thanks, not only in places of public worship but around our family firesides."

PRINCE BISMARCK.

THE PREMIER IN PARLIAMENT—A PROGRAMME OF INTERNAL POLICY—ORATORICAL CHARACTERISTICS.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes to that journal on Nov. 22: "Prince Bismarck, accompanied by his friend Lothar Bucher, a prominent member of the Foreign Office, returned to Berlin last Saturday from Varzin, his Pomeranian Tusculum, where he had spent the whole Summer in strictest retirement. Yesterday afternoon the Chancellor had a long audience of the Emperor, who has been lately enjoying the pleasures of a hunt in Letzlingen, and only arrived in town in the course of the morning. To-day, to the surprise of all the members of Parliament, Prince Bismarck, who does not love early rising, appeared in the Reichstag even before the beginning of the sitting. When he entered the House through a small door leading to a room reserved for him, only a few members were present. He exchanged friendly greetings with the Speaker, Herr von Forkenbeck, and the Ministers Camphausen and Delbrück, by whom he was heartily welcomed. The sojourn in Varzin, which lasted over five months, seems to have benefited the Chancellor beyond all expectation. His whole appearance again displays his accustomed vigor and elasticity. Previous to the Imperial Chancellor taking his seat, on the right side of the Speaker, exactly opposite the House, he retired with President Delbrück into a corner, and held a long conference with him. On the termination of the conversation Bismarck perceived Field Marshal Count Moltke, also a member of the House, who had appeared to-day after a long absence caused by illness. He descended the estrade, shook hands with the renowned warrior, and chatted with him for some time. Meanwhile the sitting had been formally opened. After the first reading of the new bill for the extension of telegraphic lines was concluded, the deliberation on the Government bills for taxation of beer and 'Change operations began. Prince Bismarck had already signified his intention of introducing the bills himself. A dead silence therefore pervaded the hall as he rose from his seat and commenced his speech in a somewhat low and agitated voice. Notwithstanding the Imperial Chancellor's long parliamentary activity, he is by no means a fluent speaker. Embarrassment and great mental excitement are visible in his whole bearing. Either the words come too fast for utterance, or he is at a loss for a phrase to express his meaning; he also frequently corrects himself, probably under the consciousness that a wrong signification may be attached to his expressions. While the left hand rests listlessly on the table, and the body is endeavoring to assume a certain rigid firmness, the right hand is nervously fidgeting with a pencil or gesticulating to give particular stress to his words. To-day's speech of the Imperial Chancellor, which was in some degree a programme of his internal policy, was replete with jokes and witty remarks. In answer to a reproach of the press that his salary as Chancellor was spent by him at Varzin he observed that generally at the beginning of the Summer vacation nothing remained of his official income. Great applause was produced, especially among the Liberals, at the confirmation of Minister Camphausen's assurance that the constitutional privilege of the House would not be infringed upon by the new bills, and that even in the event of their rejection, no susceptibility would be evinced by the Government and no ministerial crisis ensue. Prince Bismarck explicitly enunciated his ideal of a system of taxation which should be based on indirect taxes and on the abolition of the oppressive matricular contributions in the different Federal States. The causes of complaint prevalent in Germany concerning the heaviness of taxes was owing, he considered, to the direct taxation in the country, whereas in England and France only indirect imposts were levied. Without deciding against at present the burning question in Germany relative to protection and free trade, Bismarck declared himself, amid the applause of the House, in favor of simplifying the Customs tariff by exclusive retention of financial duties chiefly falling upon the articles of luxury used by the people in general, such as coffee, beer, brandy, sugar, and principally tobacco. Less satisfaction was expressed by the Deputies at the explanation of the Chancellor on the subject of creating a responsible Imperial Ministry. With the same decision once shown by Bismarck against a motion of Count Münster—now Ambassador in London—for Ministerial responsibility, he to-day rejected this "limitation of a desirable unity and freedom of action of the Government." The only restriction in which he would concur was a further separation of some departments of the Imperial Administration under independent chiefs, as was already the case in the Navy, the postal, and telegraphic services. Even for Alsace and Lorraine, he did not consider the appointment of a similar Minister inopportune. The speech, which lasted about half an hour, was frequently accompanied by applause. The Chancellor remained nearly to the conclusion of the sitting, principally occupied with correcting the stenographic report of his speech. A very amusing episode took place. Deputy Liebknecht, one of the leaders of the Social Democratic Party, reproached the Chancellor with his intimate connection with ex-Privy Councilor Wagener, who was much implicated in the celebrated "revelations" of Lasker, because he had employed his great influence as one of the highest Government officials in obtaining dubious railway concessions and other personal benefits. Wagener, still said to be on very friendly terms with Bismarck, is most obnoxious to the Liberals, who look upon him as a tool of the reactionary party, trying to reconcile Bismarck with the Conservatives. The words of Liebknecht—that Wagener like an evil genius clung to the coat-tails of the Chancellor—called forth great laughter. Bismarck seemed at the first moment confounded; but speedily recovering himself, he smilingly lifted the tails of his coat to show no Wagener was attached to them. Shortly afterward he left the House. The success of the new Tax bills, at present handed over to a committee, has not been advanced by the Chancellor's speech. The majority of the House are decidedly opposed to them. The small deficit of £900,000, which the Government seek to cover by an increase of taxes on beer and 'Change transactions, in a budget of nearly £20,000,000, will probably be equalized by a reduction of expenses, especially in the Navy Department, which is still in possession of funds voted in former years for expenditure."

THE METHODISTS AND A THIRD TERM.

At the meeting of the Methodist preachers and the Methodist Sunday-school Union in Boston, on Monday, Bishop Gilbert Haven, in compliance with an invitation extended by the preachers' meeting a fortnight ago, delivered an address on the present condition of the South. The *Globe* thus reports him: He said that there was one class of people in the South who had been recognized as a nationality by the Pope, and they would welcome his followers to these shores; but the race freed by the people of the North will never strike a blow against constitutional liberty. Bishop Haven said that there is to be a tremendous political battle this year, beginning with the election of a Democratic Speaker of the national House of Representatives. He said that the ministers of Boston are in the field of battle; their words are reported, and the Southern papers comment on them. The question is, "Shall the Northern people rule the nation?" "Shall the Puritan or the Cavalier be the ruler?" "Shall Boston or Charleston be the centre?" The Methodist Episcopal Church is the only institution in the South to-day that represents the American nation. You must, he said, stand by your Church. There are in the South nearly three hundred thousand members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who know what they believe just as well as the people of New-England, and better. They appreciate liberty and those who gave it to them; they never will be betrayers, and let the people of the North never betray them. The malcontents of the South know that they were defeated by one man; that man is President Grant, and if the people throw him over at the command of politicians they will rue it. Pray, brethren, that President Grant may be re-elected. Pray for the true people of the South, and you will find that thus you will be able to keep down the kindred threatening powers, the slave power and the power of the Papacy. Rev. Dr. Sherman, of Brookline, moved that the meeting vote that they had heard the sentiments advanced by Mr. Haven with great pleasure and hearty approval. The motion was unanimously adopted. All opposed were invited to rise, but not one person rose. There was great applause.

THE CHAPLAIN OF THE HOUSE.

The New-Haven *Palladium* of Tuesday says: "Rev. I. Leander Townsend, discovered by Hon. W. H. Barnum and by him presented to the Democratic members of the House as a martyr who had been driven out of Connecticut by the wicked Republicans of that State, was Rector of the Episcopal Church in Danbury before the war, and continued in that position for some years after the war had begun. He remained in Danbury for some years after the war had come to an end, and engaged himself in missionary labors at New-Fairfield, where, we believe, he succeeded in building a church. If Mr. Barnum, who is a shrewd man, allowed himself to be persuaded that Rev. I. Leander Townsend really was driven out of Connecticut he has been very grossly deceived, and should hasten to offer an apology to a State and a Church, both of which he has grossly slandered. The slander on the Episcopal Church in Connecticut is an especially ungrateful one, since it is the Democratic members of that Church who alone make the Democratic Party respectable in this State. Take them out and there would be very few decent men left in the ranks. Mr. Townsend is a somewhat pugnacious parson, has a good voice, reads well, and will make a very dignified Chaplain. As he will confine his prayers to the Prayer-book of his Church, he will never pray politics, will be reasonably brief, and in both these respects a great improvement upon some recent Congressional Chaplains. He is a very worthy man. The story that in the war days he refused to read the prayer for the President of the United States is untrue. Other reasons apart, Mr. Townsend is too loyal a churchman to disobey the rubrics. He not only read the prayers for the President and Congress whenever they occur in the liturgy, but, moreover, always read the special war prayer set forth by Bishop Williams."

A FEW OCEAN INCIDENTS.

RESCUED FROM A WRECK.

A WHITE STAR CAPTAIN'S NOBLE WORK—CAPT. GLEADELL, OF THE BALTIC, SAVES THE CREW OF THE WRECKED SHIP ORIENTAL—THE STORY TOLD BY A PASSENGER OF THE BALTIC.

An interesting story of a noble work of humanity, performed by the officers and seamen of the White Star steamer Baltic on her last trip from New-York, is told in a private letter from a passenger of the Baltic to a friend in this City. We append the letter, which was written on board the steamer, off Queenstown, November 22:

On the night of the 18th, when we were rolling and tumbling about in a heavy sea, some signals were seen to the northward that our first officer at first mistook for a steamer, but being undecided as to what the signals meant he called the Captain. By that time the Baltic had got out of sight of the supposed steamer, Capt. Gleadell, fearing it might be a wreck, at once turned the ship out of her course and made for the lights. It was no steamer but the ship Oriental of North Shields, from London, bound to St. John, dismasted and in a sinking condition. The crew were making signals by burning tar in a barrel on her deck. This gave her somewhat the appearance of a steamer in the distance. The life-boat was launched and Chief Officer Irving took command and, notwithstanding the wreck was rolling and plunging in a frightful manner, the sixteen men on her decks were taken off in two trips without the slightest accident. The management of the boat was a perfect mystery to us landsmen. It looked as though they were sure to be dashed to pieces at any moment. When the crew came on board, which was about 3 A. M., the steamer then having been waiting for three hours, the rescued Captain told Capt. Gleadell that ten men had deserted the ship in two boats the previous day at noon. Their leaving their comrades without boats was a most dastardly act of selfishness. The weather had been so bad the whole day and night that there seemed no chance of finding these poor wretches alive. However, when Capt. Gleadell heard this story he said he would stay by the wreck till daylight, and not give them up till a thorough search was made. The night was clear, and we had the light of the moon and the light from the wreck, which had caught fire from the tar barrel after the crew left and was now a mass of flames. We should have thought it was a beautiful sight, from an artistic point of view, had not the peril of those ten men been in our thoughts. The Baltic kept slow steam up and went round and round the wreck in gradually increasing circles till daylight, hoping to find the missing boat. At daylight the Baltic was pointed to the south-west, the direction the Captain of the Oriental last saw the boat steering, and about 8:30 a tiny flag was seen occasionally jumping up from behind a large wave. In a few minutes the boat was alongside, and by careful management her crew got out and she taken up on the davits forward, where she now is, a relic of the good ship Oriental. It seems the men left the ship in two boats, but one of them became disabled and they all got into one. Had it not been that we were blown a few miles out of our course by the gale of the day before we saw the wreck, (during which we lost five sails, blown to ribbons by the gale,) we never should have seen it at all, and the twenty six men saved—her entire crew—would have been lost in a day, at the most. Such acts of kindness and humanity I think should be noticed, as it is no small matter to stop a great steamer in a heavy sea for eight or ten hours, and alter her course for the almost hopeless chance of picking up a small boat that had left nearly a day ahead. There was very little chance of the boat being on top of the water anywhere, as the weather had been so bad that no one would have thought a small boat could possibly have survived the night.

The passengers have all joined in a letter for publication, a copy of which I inclose, and when the matter comes before the "Humane Society," I think Capt. Gleadell will get that great prize of the British shipmaster, the gold medal for saving life. He deserves it, I think, as he has now saved fifty persons in all from wrecks during the past three years:

Following is the letter of the passengers:

STEAM-SHIP BALTIC,
OFF QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 22, 1875.

The passengers by the steam-ship Baltic, of the White Star Line, wish publicly to express their appreciation of the humanity and seamanship of Capt. Gleadell on the present voyage from New-York in going to the relief of the sinking ship Oriental, bound from London to St. John, New-Brunswick. There was a heavy sea running at the time, and Chief Officer Irving showed skill and judgment in bringing sixteen men from her deck in two trips without accident. On learning that ten men had taken to a boat some twenty hours previously, the Captain cruised for several hours until he found and rescued them, thus saving the lives of twenty-six men who must otherwise have speedily perished.

(Signed,) Thomas A. Painter, New-York; W. H. Spencer, New-York; W. S. Reid, Lower Canada; John W. Blake, New-York; F. W. Ittmann, New-York; Louis Selig, New-York; Charles Webster, New-York, and many others.

SERVICE OF ANOTHER STEAMER.

A BRIG WITHOUT WATER AND PROVISIONS—HER CREW SUPPLIED BY THE STEAM-SHIP DAKOTA.

The steam-ship Dakota, of the Williams & Guion Line, in her recent voyage from Liverpool to this port, fell in with a British brig, the crew of which were sorely distressed, chiefly from want of water. She was also out of provisions. At 10:30 A. M. on the morning of Saturday, Dec. 4, the vessel was descried showing signals of distress, the steamer being then in latitude 42° north and longitude 60° 56′ west. It was blowing "a moderate gale," a phrase which apparently holds a contradiction, but which is well understood by seafaring people. At all events the sea was so heavy that the steamer could not approach very close to the distressed vessel. It was, however, seen that those on the brig were in a very excited condition, and that they were endeavoring to communicate with the friendly steam-ship by writing something on a large board they being seemingly without the ordinary modes of signaling. At last the word "water" was made out on the board, and later, it was ascertained that they were short of provisions. To transfer these things directly from the deck of one vessel to that of the other was utterly impossible in the sea that was running, as the comparatively frail brig must have inevitably been broken to pieces against the huge iron sides of the steam-ship. It was, therefore, decided on board the Dakota to lower a boat, and this was accomplished after much difficulty and not a little peril. Mr. Lamb, the first officer, took charge of her, and six seamen took their places at the oars. A quantity of provisions was secured on board after a good deal of trouble, but it was, of course, impossible to transfer the heavy water casks in the same way. Two of these were accordingly lowered into the sea with ropes attached, and were taken in tow by the boat. The first officer then safely directed her course to the brig, which was lying about a half a mile off, and with the aid of ropes the much needed water and provisions were lifted on board. None of the boat's crew from the Dakota attempted to go on deck, but the eagerness of the succored crew to assuage their long thirst is described as having been terrible in its intensity. The brig was ascertained to be the Isabella Heldon, bound from Liverpool to Prince Edward Island, with a Captain, mate, and twelve men on board. She had encountered heavy gales, had lost her reckoning, and been fifty-five days out. During ten days all hands had been without water, and when the timely succor arrived they were almost in despair. Having been thus provisioned, the brig was given her latitude and longitude and proceeded on her voyage. The boat's crew of the Dakota having got back to their vessel the steam-ship proceeded for this port, having been delayed between four and five hours in succoring the distressed brig.

SAVED BY A PILOT-BOAT.

A SCHOONER BLOWN OUT TO SEA—THE CREW FOUND IN A STARVING CONDITION.

Pilot William Woods, of the pilot-boat William H. Aspinwall, who came up the bay on board the steam-ship Holland, which arrived yesterday, reported that, on Tuesday, in latitude 40° 43′, longitude 67° 30′, his vessel fell in with the schooner Tincker Carver, from Salem, Mass., bound for Tremont, Me., with a signal of distress flying. They at once bore up and spoke her, when her master said that they were out of water and provisions. A boat was then sent with a half-barrel of water and some beef and other provisions. When the men from the pilot-boat arrived on board the schooner she was found to be a complete wreck. She had lost her foresail, and her main boom was gone and partly fished. Her mainsail was double-reefed and torn to shreds, with the fore and main shrouds carried away, and chain-plates pulled out. She sailed from Salem on Nov. 27, and on the 29th encountered a heavy gale from the north-west, and had been blown out to sea. The crew consisted of the Captain and two boys. As she was a small coaster, and had no nautical instruments on board, the Captain concluded to put her in charge of the pilot-boat, by which she was taken in tow with the object of bringing her into this port.

THE JEFFERSON BORDEN MUTINEERS.

A memorial to the President asking him not to pardon the Jefferson Borden mutineers, is receiving signatures at the Merchants' Exchange in Boston. The *Advertiser* thus refers to it: "On public grounds it is desirable that the petition should be significantly large. The convicted men had a fair and in every respect favorable trial. No doubt whatever exists in any mind concerning their guilt. By confessions and evidence they had conspired to murder the two mates and the Captain of the vessel. The conspiracy was carried out as to the two mates. A clearer case has rarely been before the courts. They were found guilty and sentenced to death under the law. Notwithstanding these plain circumstances, there is a movement to save them from the just penalty of their crime. The motive of it, except in so far as it may be a manifestation of sentiment against the death penalty, is understood to be a feeling that perhaps the men were provoked to commit the crime by harsh treatment on the part of the officers. But it should be remembered that the convicted men had every opportunity to present the justifying and extenuating circumstances at their trial, and they did so as far as they could; but the jury, in possession of all the facts, judged that they were without reasonable excuse for the deliberately planned and executed murders of which they were guilty."

A ROTTEN SHIP ABANDONED.

DETAILS OF THE WRECK OF THE SHIP LIGURIA—ADVENTURES AND TRIALS OF HER CREW.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Nov. 29.

The abandonment of the Costa Rican ship Liguria 800 miles from Callao was reported a few days ago. The particulars of the abandonment are now at hand. The Liguria, commanded by Capt. Savignone, an Italian, sailed from Buzzard Inlet, British Colombia, for Callao, with a cargo of lumber, on the 27th of June. On the 29th of September, when in latitude 27° 28′ south and 92° 30′ west longitude, she was found to be leaking so badly that the pumps could not keep her clear. The water entered at the sides and by the bolt holes, and she soon had twelve feet in her hold. Notwithstanding every effort on the part of the crew, the water kept increasing. Capt. Savignone, seeing the ship might founder at any moment, ordered the boats out, and, after filling them with water and provisions, passed them astern and kept them in tow. At 6 o'clock in the evening, the weather being rough and fearing the ship might break up, he laid her to with a lamp in the fore-rigging and ordered the crew into the boats. On the following morning the ship was found to be still afloat, and they then returned on board, leaving the boats towing astern. Finding that the vessel still floated, although entirely waterlogged, the Captain determined to prevent her from breaking up if he could, and, after a hard day's labor, succeeded in passing five cables round her in as many different places from the bow to the stern. The night of the 30th was passed in fear lest she might fall apart or sink at any moment, and during it the ship continued unmanageable. On Oct. 1 much work was expended in the construction of an additional rudder, which fortunately worked well and enabled them partially to steer the ship. Directly this fact was known almost full sail was set, and the ship's head set for Callao, to which port it was the Captain's ambition to bring her. In this critical condition she was navigated until Oct. 11, when she had reached 21° 7′ south latitude and 86° 16′ west longitude.

Early on the morning of that day, the lumber having swollen tremendously, the chains which had been run round her suddenly broke apart, and a great deal of the cargo floated out at the apertures which opened in her sides. Directly the chains which had kept the hull together burst, the mainmast fell over to port about eight meters, and so remained for some time. Capt. Savignone now gave up all hope of carrying his ship into port, and determined to abandon her. At midday on the 11th all hands again got into the boats, and they had not left the ship twenty minutes when the keel gave way, the fore and mizzen masts sank through the decks, and the mainmast fell over the port side.

While the transfer was being effected, and from 1 A. M. to 4 P. M., a ship was in sight at about seven miles distance, and, notwithstanding every effort was made to attract her attention, she appeared not to notice her distressed companion. This vessel was evidently steering for Callao. Compelled to resign themselves to their unfortunate position, at 6 P. M. they commenced their journey landward, steering so as to make Callao. There were three boats in all, and the Captain begged them to keep together, as on mutual assistance the preservation of all might depend. Notwithstanding this advice, during the night one of the boats, in which there were six men, disappeared, and it is the opinion of those who arrived in Callao that the others returned to the ship for the purpose of carrying off more provisions, and, perhaps, the numerous valuable articles which had been left on board. The Captain at the time desired to return to the vessel and inquire if such was the case, but the men with him complained and said that if the others did not care to save their lives by keeping with them it was not their fault, and besides suggested that the quantity of timber and rigging must render it necessary to run great risk even if they fell in with the wreck. The Captain, therefore, kept on with the boat, in which he was serving as a tug for another smaller one, in which there were only three men.

Two days after leaving the ship one of the sailors in the larger boat requested to be allowed to change places with the carpenter, who was in the smaller one, and who was suffering from extreme fright. The change was, therefore, effected by permission of the Captain, and at the same time additional provisions were transferred to the small boat, which then contained sufficient to maintain three persons until arrival on the coast. Directly the boats separated, the sailor who had exchanged asked the Captain to let the boat go, and on his answering in the negative the man threatened to cut the rope so as to effect the separation, since he asserted he knew the route to Callao better than the Captain and could reach port much quicker. The Captain therefore reluctantly cast her adrift and soon left her behind, as the fresh breeze carried the heavier boat far ahead. Before parting company the sailor cried out, "Now, my Captain, I am also Captain, and, besides, am owner." So it is believed he has made for some other port.

The Captain, second mate, carpenter, and three sailors reached Callao on the 22d of October at 2 P. M., after having run in an open boat upward of eight hundred miles in eleven days. On leaving the ship each boat was well supplied with such provisions as there were on board, and a compass was also placed in each of them. Neither of the other boats had been heard of up to the closing of the latest mails received from Callao, but there is no reason to fear for their safety, unless, as is quite probable, dissensions have arisen among the men themselves.

FALL OF AN IRON BRIDGE.

The Guadalupe (Texas) *Times* has the following: "Last Saturday afternoon, a short while before sunset, a terrible crash was heard in the direction of the river. It proved to be the falling of the new iron bridge over the Guadalupe. The fall was about fifty feet. The bridge had just been completed, except the approaches, and was considered one of the finest structures of the kind in this part of the State. Its cost was about $20,000. The cause of the wreck is attributed to a flaw in the iron, although it is not positively known that this was the cause. Mr. Z. King telegraphed instructions to have the wreck taken out of the river, and asked that a committee of disinterested parties be appointed to examine the matter, and if they decide that the fault was in the iron, another bridge will be immediately put up. If it proves to be the fault of the rock work the loss will be Mr. Millers'. All the damage that seems to have been done the abutments, is that a few stones were broken out of the corners over which the heavy arches fell. A great deal of surprise is expressed that the abutments (one of them being fifty-six feet high from its foundation) were not pulled over with the bridge. A negro man was on this side and had just started to cross when he noticed the bridge giving. He jumped back on the abutment, and, looking over into the river at the wreck he sung out, 'I'm up here!' and that was all he was able to say for ten or fifteen minutes. A couple of gentlemen were on the ferry-boat and were looking up at the bridge, when, all of a sudden, they saw the arches falling toward them. One of them, it is said, didn't wait for the boat to land. Nobody was hurt."

A PARALYZED PRISONER RUNS AWAY.

On Tuesday last the Evansville (Ind.) *Journal* chronicled the fact that a man named Parker had been arrested in Cannelton for burglary, tried, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for seven years. It seems that when Parker was arrested he was minus one eye, very lame, and otherwise quite unwell. During the trial he grew worse and worse, and at the time of his conviction he was supposed to be so near death's door that the Judge, in the kindness of his heart, did not order him sent to the Penitentiary, lest he die in the hands of the Sheriff on the road. Dr. Bemis, a veteran physician of Cannelton, attended the unfortunate criminal, and pronounced his disease to be paralysis. One of the man's legs was very badly warped, and the doctor, with all his skill, seemed unable to straighten it. In this condition he was watched by the Deputy Sheriff, with the expectation that every day and night would be his last. Sure enough, on Wednesday night he did "go off," but not according to expectation. The Deputy Sheriff, weary with watching, went to sleep, at the sight of which the paralytic was suddenly restored to health. He quickly relieved his guard of his pocket-book and gold watch, locked him in the cell, and left for parts so far not ascertained.

PRAIRIE FIRE IN KANSAS.

The Leavenworth (Kan.) *Commercial* of the 3d inst. says: "A very destructive prairie fire broke out near the north line of Ottawa County last week, and swept over a large tract of country between there and Concordia. Fortunately the citizens of Concordia had burned the grass around their town, and no damage was done. The wind was blowing strong from the south, and where the grass was rank the flames would leap fifty feet high. The fire would jump a hundred feet, making all ordinary 'fire breaks' useless. Mr. Patrick, Sr., who lives near Concordia, lost his hay and out-buildings, worth $1,000. A man named Grant, living in the south-eastern part of Cloud County, lost nearly all he had. It is a wonder that more property was not destroyed. The fire was caused by a spark from the chimney of a dug-out."

A CHICAGO WORKMAN'S DINNER.

The Chicago *Tribune* has been investigating the present condition of the working men living in the tenement-houses of that city. It says: "About a dozen families were visited at meal-time. The food was observed to consist chiefly of black bread and broth. In a few instances there was a sort of a mess, which had been cooked in an iron kettle, consisting of pieces of meat, bread, and soup. The doctor stated, as a result of repeated observation, that much of the food eaten by this class was obtained at the slaughter-houses in the shape of refuse and blood. The latter was a staple article of diet with the poorer Germans, who made it into puddings, which were regarded as a great luxury. Garlic is also frequently eaten, as was testified unpleasantly at several of the houses visited."

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION—Dec. 8.

SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at noon. The President *pro tempore* laid before the Senate report of the Second Auditor of the Treasury, transmitting copies of certain accounts of persons charged with the disbursement of moneys, goods and effects for the benefit of the Indians, from July 1, 1873, to June 30, 1874, together with the names of the persons to whom such goods and effects were delivered, and showing the amount expended. He also laid before the Senate the annual report of the Congressional Printer, and accounts of the United States Treasurer. Laid upon the table.

MEMORIALS.

Many memorials were presented and laid upon the table; among them one from the Charleston (S. C.) Chamber of Commerce, in behalf of the merchants and business men of that city, asking for an appropriation for the bar and harbor improvement; and one from the Legislature of that State, asking passage of a law to prohibit the issue of Internal Revenue license for the retail of spirituous liquor in that State. Also, one from the United States Centennial Commission and Centennial Board of Finance, for an appropriation of $1,500,000.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced, ordered to be printed, and lie upon the table to be referred hereafter, as follows:

By Mr. MORTON, of Indiana—To provide for and regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice President, and the decision of questions arising thereon. This is a copy of the bill which was prepared by the Privileges and Elections Committee and reported to the Senate last February. Its main feature is a provision that "no electoral vote or votes from any State, to the counting of which objections have been made, shall be rejected except by the affirmative vote of both houses." The bill also provides that after debate on any objection has lasted two hours it shall be in the power of a majority of each house to direct that the main question shall be put without further debate.

By Mr. CLAYTON, of Arkansas—To repeal section 2,303 of the Revised Statutes of the United States making restrictions in the disposition of public lands in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Florida; also bills for the relief of Alois Smith and William Bowlin.

By Mr. KELLY, of Oregon—For the sale of timber lands in the States of California and Oregon, and in the Territories of the United States. Also, a bill to provide for the construction of a canal at the cascades of the Columbia River, in the State of Oregon. (It appropriates $300,000, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, toward the construction of said canal.)

By Mr. MITCHELL, of Oregon—A bill to aid the commerce of the North Pacific coast by the construction of a canal and locks at the cascades of the Columbia River, which appropriates $250,000 to commence the work.

By Mr. HITCHCOCK, of Nebraska—Bills to establish a branch Mint of the United States at Omaha, Neb., and to provide for the sale of the Fort Kearney Military Reservation in Nebraska; to provide for the sale of the Otoe Pawnee Indian lands in Nebraska.

By Mr. ROBERTSON, of South Carolina—To secure the depositors in the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company from ultimate loss; to remove the legal and political disabilities of all citizens of the United States subject thereto.

By Mr. SPENCER, of Alabama—Granting to W. Cornell Jewett and his associates charter rights for telegraph ocean cable communication between the Pacific coast of the United States and Asia. (It grants to them all rights, powers, and privileges necessary to lay, land, and use, as well as operate ocean cables on the Pacific coast of the United States from some point or points to Asia, touching at selected points in the Pacific Ocean. The "associates" of Mr. Jewett are not named in the bill.)

By Mr. WRIGHT, of Iowa—To amend the fourteenth section of the act to establish the judicial courts of the United States, approved Sept. 24, 1789.

By Mr. MCMILLAN, of Minnesota—To extend the time for the construction and completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad. (It allows the company ten years additional time to complete the road.)

By Mr. WRIGHT, of Iowa—To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to ascertain and certify to the amount of land located with military warrants in the States described therein, &c. Also for the relief of Robert Cole.

By Mr. WEST, of Louisiana—Amendatory of and supplementary to the act of March 3, 1871, to incorporate the Texas and Pacific Railroad Company, and the act supplementary thereto, approved May 2, 1872, and the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad act of July 27, 1866. This is mainly a copy of a bill reported by the Senate Committee on Railroads Feb. 19 last and recommitted the same day. It authorizes the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company to construct a railroad from Vinita south-westwardly to a junction with the line of the Texas Pacific Railroad from Fort Worth, the junction to be on or south of the thirty-third parallel and between the 100th and 103d meridians. The Texas Pacific Company is to construct a road from this point through Texas, New-Mexico, Arizona and California to San Diego Bay, and for these purposes the two companies shall enjoy all the rights heretofore granted them, except that the grant of land shall not be duplicated, and shall not exceed twenty alternate sections per mile in the State on each side of the lines of road, and the rights of the Atlantic and Pacific Company shall be confined to the connecting link between Vinita and the junction. The bill also provides for the construction of a connecting line by the New-Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg Railroad Company between Shreveport and New-Orleans, and authorizes the Texas Pacific Company to extend its line eastward from Shreveport to Vicksburg. It is further provided that the United States Government shall guarantee the payment of five per cent. interest on the bonds of the Texas Pacific Company to the extent of $35,000 per mile. Provision is made for securing the Government against loss by means of first mortgage, and the retention of all proceeds of the sale of lands and of the cost of Government transportation, together with portions of the earnings of the roads; to establish a sinking fund, &c.

By Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware—Regulating the salaries of Judges of the Court of Claims. It provides that the salaries of those Judges shall be $6,000 per annum from and after the passage of the act.

By Mr. INGALLS, of Kansas—Granting the right of way to the Leavenworth Street Railroad Company across the Fort Leavenworth Military Reservation; concerning the competency of witnesses in the courts of the United States; to confirm pre-emption and homestead entries of public lands in Kansas within the limits of railroad grants, in cases where such entries have been made under the regulations of the Land Office; equalizing the pensions of certain officers; amending the Pension laws so as to remove the disabilities of those who, having participated in the rebellion, have since its termination enlisted in the Army of the United States and become disabled; conferring exclusive jurisdiction over Indian reservations upon the United States courts, and for the punishment of crimes committed by and against Indians.

Mr. INGALLS said at the close of the last session of the Senate there were a large number of bills on the calendar reported favorably by the Committee on Pensions, but they were not acted upon for the want of time. The late Chairman of that committee, now Commissioner of Internal Revenue, had requested him [Mr. Ingalls] to introduce those bills again that they might be acted upon. He then introduced ten or fifteen bills granting pensions to various persons, and they were ordered to be printed to be referred hereafter.

PROPOSED ABOLITION OF THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, submitted a joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States so as to elect the President and Vice President by the direct vote of the people, and abolishing the Electoral College. Ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections when appointed. The proposed amendment is the same as that reported by the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the last session, and discussed in the Senate, but not acted upon for want of time.

A SELF-SUSTAINING POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, submitted a resolution "That the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the laws in relation to the postal service of the United States as to produce an annual revenue adequate to the support of said service." Ordered to be printed and lie on the table.

The Senate then, at 12:30 P. M., adjourned until to-morrow.

The House was not in session.

THE STATUE OF SUMNER.

The Massachusetts committee having the matter in charge have removed the restriction limiting the artist to a sitting figure, in making the award for the statue of the late Senator Sumner to Thomas Ball. The Boston *Advertiser* remarks: "From the beginning, and more especially since the exhibition of the models, there have been very decided objections to a statue of Sumner made in that way. Physically, all the conditions for a grand and noble statue were combined in him; but they would be, in a measure, lost if he were to be represented in the conventionally passive attitude of a Senator off duty. Besides that, the achievements for which he will be remembered were gained on his feet. His fame is that of an advocate and an orator. He was, indeed, a most laborious student, and when in health was rarely absent from his seat. But it is for quite different reasons his friends have proposed a statue to his memory."

MARK TWAIN'S CONTRIBUTION.

A book of autographs offered for sale at the Massachusetts Infant Asylum Fair, in Boston, contains a letter from Mark Twain, which reads:

HARTFORD, Oct. 5, 1875.

DEAR MADAM: I beg to wish the best success and a long career of usefulness to the Infant Asylum Fair. But words are empty; deeds are what show the earnest spirit. Therefore I am willing to be one of a thousand citizens who shall agree to contribute two or more of their children to this enterprise. I do not make this offer in order that I may appear gaudy or lavish in the eyes of the world, but only to help a worthy cause to the best of my ability.

Very truly yours,
SAMUEL L. CLEMENS, (Mark Twain.)

LAW REPORTS.

THE SILK SMUGGLING CASES.

JUDGE BENEDICT OVERRULES THE DEMURRER IN THE CASE OF LAWRENCE.

In the matter of the demurrer to the indictment against Charles L. Lawrence, for forgery, Judge Benedict yesterday made the following decision: "The indictment contains nine counts. The first count of each set charges the forgery of a certain writing for the purpose of defrauding the United States. The second count of each set charges the uttering of a similar writing with like intent. The third count in each set charges that the defendant did transmit and present to an officer of the United States a writing similar to that set forth in the other counts. The writing set forth in the first set of counts is what is known as an owner's oath, required by law to be given before making an entry of goods at the Custom-house. The writing set forth in the second set of counts is an import entry. The indictment is framed under the act of April 5, 1866, which provides a penalty for the forging of 'any bid, proposal, guarantee, official bond, public record, affidavit, or other writing,' for the purpose of defrauding the United States. The first position taken in support of the demurrer is that the rule of construction, according to which general words are restricted by particular words, should be applied to this statute, and the meaning of the words 'other writings' in this provision, restricted so as to exclude from the operation of the statute such writings as are not set forth in this indictment. The rule here invoked is not an arbitrary one, but one of many resorted to for the ascertainment of the intent of the legislator, when such intent is not otherwise apparent. To apply it to all general words would often defeat the intention of the legislator, and such, in my opinion, would be its effect if applied to this statute. Nothing in the language used, nor in the mischiefs intended to be remedied, nor in the circumstances under which the statute was enacted, indicates that the words 'other writings' were used in a restricted sense, but the contrary. Various writings are mentioned, but they have no common object, nor any characteristic features common to all, from which to infer an intention to restrict the effects of the provision to any particular class of writings. The object of the act was to cover the forging of writings found to be without the scope of the act of 1863. The demurrer to the indictment must be overruled."

B. F. Tracy appeared for the defendant, and Assistant United States District Attorney Foster for the Government.

The trial of Lawrence, on the indictment for forgery, was set yesterday for the 15th inst. Should the Government fail to convict upon this, he will be held for trial on that charging him with complicity in smuggling silks through the Appraiser's office at an undervaluation.

THE TERESA CLIFTON CASE.

THE CHILD RESTORED TO HER PARENTS.

Judge Brady rendered a decision yesterday in the case of Teresa Clifton, otherwise called Teresa Small, which has been before the Courts for some time, and which was brought to the attention of the Assembly Committee on Crime. The girl, it was alleged, was put by her mother into the custody of Annie Small, the keeper of a panel-house, and was used as a decoy. Judge Brady in his opinion says: "I have arrived at the conclusion that Teresa Small may be restored to her parents. The recent developments in reference to her by proofs taken materially change the case as originally presented, and justify me in again trusting her to them. I nevertheless think they were guilty of negligence in omitting to make full inquiry before allowing her to accept employment from the person to whom she was allowed to go. If it becomes necessary for her to labor away from her home her parents must look to it that diligent investigation be made of the place and the character of the person in which and by whom she may be engaged. This duty is imposed upon the parents, and they are thus advised that it must be performed. I have already suggested that children belong as well to the State as to the parents, and that the latter are controlled by the laws which society has established for their rule of conduct—laws which will be enforced by the authorities when it becomes necessary for that moral protection which the parents fail to give. An order may be entered in accordance with these views."

A RECEIVER FOR THE GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK.

In the case of John Martin Maut against the German Up-town Savings Bank, Judge Davis yesterday appointed Herman Uhl, the Receiver of the bank. According to the terms of the order of appointment, the Receiver is obliged to give $150,000 bonds, and the justification of his sureties to be in the sum of $300,000. The order requires the Receiver to deposit with the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company all moneys coming into his hands in excess of $25,000. By an addition on the part of the court to the order as submitted, the Receiver is required to file an inventory of the property of the institution as soon as possible, and to file thereafter a monthly report of moneys received and expended, with an account of their disposition. He is further required to pay a dividend within forty days after taking possession of the bank's property and to make dividends every forty days thereafter, or else show cause to the court as to why he does not. The petition on which the order of appointment was made recites that, according to the statements of the bank officers, the institution owes $839,000 to its depositors, while its assets do not exceed $800,000, and these are subject to a great depreciation from the values assigned them. The plaintiff says he is a creditor to the amount of $4,500 deposited with the bank. The bank, through its counsel, admitted these statements, and interposed no objection to the plaintiff's motion for an injunction against the officers of the institution and the appointment of a Receiver to take care of its property. The application was therefore granted and the order issued as above stated.

THE VICISSITUDES OF A JEWEL CASE.

A very singular case is now on trial before Judge Lawrence and a jury in Supreme Court, Circuit, Part III. The suit in question is entitled William H. Ross and wife against Moses C. Mordecai and others. The facts as alleged are as follows: In 1858, Mrs. Ross intending to remove her residence from Havana, Cuba, to Charleston, S. C., took passage on the steam-ship Isabel, belonging to the defendants. Among her luggage was a small black box marked with her maiden name, and bearing the letters "E. V." This box contained diamond jewelry valued at $3,000. On the vessel's arrival at Charleston all the plaintiff's baggage with the exception of this little black box, was delivered safely. The black box, however, was carried to New-York, and the plaintiff obtained it through Messrs. Spofford, Tileston & Co., the New-York agents of the defendants. On receiving the box, she found that the jewelry had been abstracted. She now sues for its value, interest, and costs, which amount to about $7,000. From the evidence it appeared that through the confessions made to a Catholic priest the settings of the jewels were recovered, and placed in the possession of Daniel Torrance, the son-in-law of Commodore Vanderbilt. He placed them, together with about $2,000 in gold, in his safe. The safe was, however, broken open by burglars and the money and settings stolen. The vessel, also, in which the plaintiff sailed, underwent many vicissitudes. At the outbreak of the war the Isabel was converted into a blockade runner and named Ella Warley. She was captured off Charleston and was brought to this port, where she was sunk in a collision with the North Star. The plaintiffs rested their case yesterday. A motion was then made by the defendants for a dismissal of the complaint, which will be decided by Judge Lawrence to-day.

THE PARK THEATRE LITIGATION.

In the case of Riggs against Pursell, Judge Brady has rendered a decision on a motion made to compel the purchaser of the lease of the Park Theatre to complete his purchase by paying over to the complainant, Mr. Riggs, the balance of the purchase money due, according to the terms of the sale. Riggs, it appeared, loaned $5,000 to Pursell, the lessee of the theatre, and took a mortgage as security. On failure to pay he foreclosed the mortgage and sold the lease. The purchaser, however, found that by a reservation in the deed of the property a court-yard on the ground could not be built upon, and he therefore desired to have the sale set aside. One ground in support of his motion was that the lessor did not erect the building on the ground within the time specified. The other point raised by him was that he did not know of the reservation. Judge Brady, in affirming the sale, says that it was the purchaser's business to find out all about the property. The subsequent payment of rent on the part of the lessee waived all right of objection on the first point.

TESTING THE LEGALITY OF AN ARREST.

Officer William Harris, of the Fifth Precinct, acting under orders from Capt. Caffrey, went yesterday in citizen's clothing to a policy shop at No. 221 West street. Entering the front door he found a glass partition across the office. John Randolph, the alleged proprietor of the place, came out through a door in the partition behind the counter, and the officer, saying that he was a policeman, demanded admission to the rear office. This was refused, and he attempted to get over the counter. Randolph resisted him, catching him by the throat. The officer then arrested Randolph, and he was yesterday brought before Justice Bixby in the Tombs Police Court. Counselor Price asked for his discharge on the ground that the officer had no right to enter the place without a warrant. Justice Bixby decided to make a test case of it, to settle the question whether the officer had that right, and held Randolph for trial. Also, under Capt. Caffrey's orders, Officer John Jefferson arrested Matthew Fisher, who, when arrested, was the only person in the policy shop at No. 17 Hudson street. Fisher was brought before Justice Bixby and was discharged by him, as, although the officer had captured a slate covered with cabalistic figures and a lot of manifold covered with writing indicating a lottery, he had not seen the prisoner make out any slips or sell any.

M. M. POMEROY'S DEBTS.

LIABILITIES, $130,000—NO ASSETS BUT WEARING APPAREL—ALIMONY AND STOCK SPECULATION DEBTS.

The voluntary bankruptcy proceedings in which Mark M. Pomeroy seeks to be discharged from his debts, are now pending before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, and Mr. John H. Platt has been selected as the assignee of the bankrupt's estate. The liabilities of Mr. Pomeroy, according to the schedule filed, amount to $133,660 63, and he gives his assets as nothing beyond $125 worth of "wearing apparel, claimed to be exempted under the law." Among his creditors are Mrs. Anna Reed, of Fulton, Ill., who holds a note for $10,000 given to her by him on a judgment for alimony, in a suit for a separation. On notes given as margins in stock speculations in 1870, he owes the following debts: To Nicholas E. Paine, a lawyer, at No. 229 Broadway, $2,945 34; to George E. Jarvis, agent, at No. 319 Broadway, $3,900 91; and to Simeon E. Bixby and Joseph H. Hammond, shoe dealers, at No. 8 Astor place, $9,234 39. Among his other debts are $4,900 to William A. Smith, of No. 15 Frankfort street, for printing *Pomeroy's Democrat* in 1871 and 1872; $3,000 to J. B. Lobdell, a printer, in Bridgeport, Conn., for money loaned Oct. 12, 1871; $35,342 38 to James E. Jones, "speculator," of Addison, N. Y., "amount due as percentage of advertising contracts;" $450 to R. Hoe & Co., on printing press; $13,900 to Charles P. Sykes, "speculator," $12,000 of which is owing on due bills, and the balance in notes, the latter being given for the creditor's interest in *Pomeroy's Democrat*; $10,000 to the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., a loan on real estate; $4,000 to the New-York Sun Association, for rent of offices in the *Sun* Building from 1868 to 1871; $18,000 to Perkins & Goodwin, paper dealers at No. 84 Duane street, for paper furnished from 1868 to 1872; $2,000 to Taylor, Olmstead & Taylor, jewelers at No. 5 Bond street, notes given for diamonds on Jan. 15, 1872; $1,293 21 to John G. Lightbody & Co., No. 24 Beekman street, for printer's ink delivered during 1869 and 1870, and $2,084 21 to Willcox & Gibbs for sewing-machines used as premiums to subscribers for *Pomeroy's Democrat*.

WAS IT A SAMPLE JURY?

On the 25th of July last Mrs. Rose Ludwig, who keeps a glove establishment at No. 44 East Tenth street, discovered that one of her dresses had been stripped of its lace trimming, and on searching her wardrobe missed a quantity of black and white laces. The lady discovered no trace of the missing laces until the eve of Thanksgiving Day, when a new black cashmere dress, fashionably made and properly trimmed with black lace, was sent home to the cook, a young girl named Bertha Marx. On looking at the dress Mrs. Ludwig saw that it was trimmed with lace of the same pattern as that which had been stolen from her, and on asking Bertha how she had come by it the latter replied that it had been given her by her sweetheart, John D. Schiedhauer, formerly employed by Mrs. Ludwig as a porter. Bertha's trunk was then searched and about $40 worth of the stolen laces were found, all having been given her, as she stated, by her admirer. Schiedhauer, who had meanwhile left Mrs. Ludwig's service and entered the glove store of Dieudonne Jugla as salesman, was then questioned by Detectives Reilly and Williamson, and admitted having given Bertha the laces, but denied having stolen them, stating that they had been given him by a former employer after a clearing-out sale. His trunk was then searched, and six pairs of gloves which he acknowledged having stolen from Mr. Jugla were found in it. Schiedhauer was then indicted on two charges of larceny, and tried on the lace indictment before Judge Sutherland yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, when the above facts were testified to. The jury, after a short deliberation, found the prisoner not guilty, to the amazement of Judge Sutherland, who said that, if ever prisoner was guilty of an offense charged, Schiedhauer was, having confessed to the detectives not only his guilt in having stolen the lace from Mrs. Ludwig, but also in stealing gloves from his new employer. Assistant District Attorney Herring requested that the prisoner be remanded for trial on the indictment charging him with stealing the gloves, and Judge Sutherland so ordered. Schiedhauer subsequently pleaded guilty to petit larceny on the second indictment, and was sentenced by Judge Sutherland to six months in the Penitentiary.

A STOCK-JOBBING SUIT.

Judge Lawrence, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, rendered a decision yesterday in the case of Eugene Thomson against Samuel N. Salomon, giving judgment in favor of the plaintiff. The latter sued to recover on what is known in stock operations as a "straddle," a "put" and "call" being in the same contract, which was for several hundred shares of stock. The defendant demurred through his counsel, J. E. Develin, insisting that the alleged cause of action was a mere proposition on the part of the defendant which the plaintiff had not agreed to perform, and that there was no mutuality. A further ground was that as the "straddle" purported to be for the delivery or receipt of the stocks in the future, when no performance was intended, but merely a settlement of differences, it was void. D. M. Porter, the counsel for the plaintiff, urged that as a consideration had been paid to the defendant to keep his proposition open and not withdraw it, the contract was legalized by the Legislature in 1858. Judge Lawrence holds these latter points in behalf of the plaintiff well taken.

UNITED STATES CRIMINAL CASES.

The following disposition was made of the calendar yesterday in the United States Circuit Court before Judge Benedict: David Lawson, charged with running away with a vessel, 15th inst.; David Lawson, August Heckmuth, and William Barrett, same, 15th; Charles L. Lawrence, forgery, 15th; John A. Lant, mailing obscene literature, 10th inst.; William Kelley, illicit distillation, passed; Samuel H. Millard, Antonio Cordona, counterfeiting, 10th inst.; Margaret Carney, Cornelia A. Coalbaugh, Mary Ann Emery, pension frauds, 13th inst.; J. J. McNamara, Bryan Reilly, non-payment of special tax; Horace B. Claflin & Co., Charles M. Field & Co., smuggling, off the calendar; Charles I. Sprague, forgery, bond forfeited; William G. Manck, counterfeiting, 17th inst.; James McGrath, who pleaded guilty to an indictment for counterfeiting, will be brought up for sentence to-morrow.

LIQUOR MERCHANTS ARRESTED.

The liquor establishment of Messrs. Wellington & Kidder, No. 74 Broad street, was seized yesterday afternoon by Collector Blake's officers, on the ground that the firm were carrying on business in violation of the Internal Revenue law. Mr. Wellington being confined to his bed was not arrested, but Mr. Kidder was brought before United States Commissioner Shields and held in $5,000 bail for further examination. Charles Elliott and H. M. Ruffburrough, employes of the firm, were also arrested, charged with conspiring to defraud the revenue; also Wilson Hagerman, on a similar charge. The two former were held in $2,000 and $3,000 bail respectively, while Hagerman was discharged on his own recognizance. An examination of the case will be had to-morrow at noon.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Davis.

Granted.—Morris vs. Pettit; Sandford vs. McCormack; Goelet vs. McManus; Manufacturers' and Builders' Bank vs. Magher; Matter of Bryan, &c.; Matter of Vose; Neugrath vs. Kuhns; The Equitable Life Insurance Company vs. McCollom.

Martinez vs. Fernandez.—Motion denied.

Bruga vs. Security Insurance Company.—No proof of papers on anybody.

Motions Granted.—Knight vs. Cunningham; McCulloch vs. Bemillhoff.

Matter of Gallagher.—Granted. Memorandum.

By Judge Brady.

Opinions.—Matter of Teresa Clifton; Riggs vs. Russell; Booth vs. Kiernan.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Speir.

Gray et al., &c., vs. Martin.—Judgment for amount claimed for plaintiff. See memorandum.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Mildeberger vs. Mildeberger.—Reference ordered.

Beck vs. Beck.—Divorce granted.

By Judge Robinson.

Studwell vs. Knaust.—Defendant's claim against funds in court disallowed, with costs.

By Chief Justice Daly.

Herzig vs. Hellenbach.—Application granted.

Simond Manufacturing Company vs. Wetherbee.—Order to be settled upon notice to the party.

AN INHUMAN MOTHER.

Kate Norton, of No. 9 Mulberry street, a rather intelligent-looking Irish girl, eighteen years old, was brought before Judge Bixby yesterday on charge of having cruelly treated her four-months-old child. According to the evidence of several neighbors, she has been living with a Chinaman for some months and has been in the constant habit of drinking heavily, and while intoxicated would neglect the child. The house-keeper of the building testified that she went into the room occupied by the prisoner on Tuesday evening, and had her attention called to the child, and on examining it found that it was frost-bitten, and that the skin was coming off its back and hands from neglect, and that its little nails were black. She told the prisoner that if she did not care for the child at once she must leave the house. She then told her husband, who called a policeman, and their action resulted in the child being taken to Police Head-quarters, where Mrs. Webb, the matron, found it to be in such a condition that she at once sent it to the Children's Hospital in Eleventh street. The prisoner admitted having neglected the child. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children prosecuted the case, and the society's agent urged the mother's punishment. The Justice called for the statute, and after considering it decided that it provided no punishment for such an offense as the prisoner committed. It appearing, however, from the evidence that she was a habitual drunkard, he committed her for six months to Blackwell's Island.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

CASES SUBMITTED ON PRINTED ARGUMENTS AND ARGUED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—In the Supreme Court of the United States to-day, on motion of Mr. W. A. Moore, George B. Durand, Esq., of Flint, Mich., was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court. On motion of Mr. S. S. Henkle, C. H. Armes, Esq., of this city, was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court.

No. 496—*Samuel Black et al., appellants, vs. The United States.*—This cause was submitted on printed argument by Mr. C. F. Peck, of counsel for the appellants, and by Assistant Attorney General Smith for the appellee, under the 20th rule.

No. 66—*August F. Ludwig et al., appellants, vs. The propeller Free State, &c.*—The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. George B. Hibbard and Mr. Ashley Pond, of counsel for the appellees, and by Mr. W. A. Moore, of counsel for the appellants.

No. 79—(Substituted)—*John Miner, appellant, vs. Thomas Pitts, Executor, &c.*—The cause was argued by Mr. W. A. Moore and Mr. Ashley Pond, of counsel for the appellants, and by Mr. F. H. Canfield and Mr. D. B. Duffield, for the appellee.

No. 67—*Caleb Ives and George B. Green, plaintiffs in error, vs. M. A. Hamilton, Executor, &c.*—The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. Charles J. Hunt, of counsel for the plaintiffs in error.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

Yesterday the following case was argued:

No. 66.—*Ludwig et al. vs. Propeller Free State.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Michigan.—This was a libel to recover from the propeller Free State, the property of the Western Transportation Company, for damages to the scow C. G. Meisel, the property of the appellant, by collision in the Detroit River, in August, 1870. The charge was that the propeller was running without proper lights; was not sufficiently manned, and failed in her duty in not keeping to the port side in passing, and in not slacking when a collision was imminent. The answer alleged want of lookout on the scow, want of proper officers, and that she did not keep her course as she ought to have done, denying all the averments of the libel as to the Free State. It was also averred that the propeller did reverse her engine when the scow changed her course, and for the purpose of avoiding the collision, but that it was too late. The District Court found the scow at fault in not keeping her course, and the propeller at fault in not slacking her speed, and in its decree divided the damages. The Circuit Court reversed the decree as to the propeller, and dismissed the libel. It is here contended that the court erred in finding no fault on the part of the propeller as to the rate of speed, and her failing to slacken her speed, and that when the evidence is properly weighed the decree will be reversed. Moore & Griffin for appellants; George B. Hibbard for appellees.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Dec. 8.—In the Court of Appeals, Wednesday, Dec. 8, 1875, the following cases were heard:

No. 93.—*Louis Bush, respondent, vs. The Westchester Insurance Company, appellant.*—Argued by H. King, of counsel for appellant, and by J. McGuire for respondent.

No. 101.—*Joseph McGraw, respondent, vs. William R. Morgan et al., appellants.*—Submitted.

No. 105.—*Leonard D. White et al., appellants, vs. The Continental National Bank, respondent.*—Argued by Hamilton Odell, of counsel for appellants, and by William A. Butler for respondent.

No. 106.—*John R. Glover, appellant, vs. Henry Thomas et al., respondents.*—Argued by Samuel Hand, of counsel for appellant, and by Edward Daly for respondents.

No. 94.—*Charles D. Keep, respondent, vs. Abraham Kaufman, appellant.*—Argued by Lewis Sanders, of counsel for appellant, and by J. W. Gedney for respondent.

The following is the day calendar for Thursday, Dec. 9, 1875: Nos. 36, 82, 56, 55, 18, 80, 84, 89.

COURT NOTES.

Theodore Harding, Jr., filed an assignment for the benefit of his creditors in the County Clerk's office yesterday. Theodore L. Harding was appointed his Assignee.

In the case of Eugene A. Simmons against the Mutual Benefit Savings Bank, Judge Donohue yesterday granted an order reducing the bonds of the Receiver of the institution from $300,000 to $75,000.

In the case of the United States against ten barrels of gin, claimed by Philip H. Tuska, of No. 94 South William street, in the United States District Court yesterday a verdict was rendered condemning the property, by order of Judge Blatchford.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday John Whalen, a youth of nineteen, charged with stabbing Julius Fleishman, of No. 307 East Forty-ninth street, on the 23d October, pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and was sentenced by Judge Sutherland to one year in the Penitentiary.

Joseph D. and Peter A. Maloney, wholesale liquor dealers at No. 441 West Thirty-ninth street and Nos. 406 and 408 Seventh avenue, and Charles J. McCarty, dealer at No. 169 Elm street, were brought before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday, charged with making improper returns of their purchases, and were held in $1,000 bail for further examination.

Alfred Cropsey and Thomas F. Stanley, charged with breaking into the saloon of John Ebers, No. 331 West Fourth street, on the night of the 10th of November, and stealing therefrom 500 cigars, pleaded guilty yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. Judge Sutherland sentenced Stanley to three years in the Penitentiary and Cropsey to two years and six months in State Prison.

Judge Blatchford yesterday rendered a decision in the United States District Court in the case of Louis F. Meyer, owner of the canal boat Late and Early, against the steam-tug Herald, steamer Connecticut, and barge Arctic, brought to recover damages caused by a collision. The libel is dismissed as to the tug-boat and steamer, but sustained as to the Arctic, and the usual order made of reference to ascertain the damages.

Charles Miller, a peddler, charged Joseph Welsh, of No. 256 Delancey street, in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, with having assaulted and robbed him on the previous night in Roosevelt street. He said that as he was passing along the street Welsh caught him by the throat and attempted to choke him, but failing in this he knocked Miller down and rifled his pockets of fifty cents. Welsh pleaded not guilty and was held for trial at the General Sessions. Miller was sent to the House of Detention.

The case of the United States against H. B. Claflin & Co. was called yesterday morning in the United States Circuit Court, criminal branch, before Judge Benedict. United States District Attorney Bliss said: "It is but fair to state that the defendants informed me that they were ready for trial at this term, and were keeping an important witness from abroad for the purpose of having him examined in their behalf. I told them that as there were so many prisoners in the jail waiting trial I could not reach the case this term. This case may, therefore, go off the calendar, to be placed upon it again at the January term." This order was given. A similar disposition was made of the case against C. M. Field & Co.

On the 28th of January last Martin Godfrey was tried in the Court of General Sessions, for mayhem, in having bitten off the left ear of Robert Southern, of No. 306 East One Hundred and Seventeenth street, on the 15th of July preceding. The accused was found guilty of the offense charged, and sentenced by Judge Sutherland to seven years in State Prison. Mr. Howe took the case to the Court of Appeals, and a new trial was ordered by that tribunal last month, on the ground that the evidence did not show sufficient premeditation on the part of Godfrey to warrant a conviction for mayhem. Under this decision Assistant District Attorney Herring, yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, accepted Godfrey's plea of assault and battery. In consideration of the eleven months' imprisonment already endured by Godfrey, Judge Sutherland imposed the mitigated penalty of $50 fine. The prisoner gladly paid the fine and was released.

COURT CALENDARS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
1435—Traex et al. vs. Hosford.
1751—Ward vs. Leonard.
1007—Savannah M. & T. Co. vs. Bowman, &c.
219—Morris vs. Kelly, &c.
843—Duncan vs. De Witt.
1205—Ballard vs. Bondy et al.
1807—The Mayor, &c., vs. Wood.
2819—Kelly vs. Bosrey.
1054½—Ontario Bank vs. McNeil.
1822—Creamer vs. The Mayor, &c.
1855—American Nat. L. & T. Co. vs. Willard.
1595½—Bolte vs. Barston.
1400—Anderson vs. Jacobs et al.
453—Richardson versus O'Brien, &c.
1553½—Thorp vs. The Mayor, &c.
1977—Jackson vs. Barr et al.
1979—Connolly et al. vs. Peirce.
1095—Warden vs. Hayman.
1699—Sperry vs. Pope et al.
2559—Fitzpatrick vs. The Mayor, &c.
73—Newton vs. Continental Bank.
619—Bruce vs. Miller et al.
2894—[illegible] vs. ——.
2050—Lindermann et al. vs. Johnson.
2065—Kelly vs. Waterbury.
2075—[illegible]
2076—[illegible]

2085—Loughran, Jr., vs. Mathews et al.
2087—Woodhouse vs. Duncan et al.
2089—Tilford vs. Platt, &c.
2091—Bull's Head Bank vs. Reeve.
2093—Townsend vs. Pittman et al.
2099—Board of Supervisors vs. Ingersoll et al.
2101—The Mayor, &c., vs. Ingersoll et al.
2103—Fisher vs. Levy et al.
2105—Rose vs. New-York Gas Light Co.
2109—Dunmore, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.
2115—Welshaws vs. The Mayor, &c.
2119—Bigler et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
2125—Chicago, N. P. A. L. Railroad vs. Jones.
2127—Park vs. Musgrave.
2129—Metropolitan Nat. Bank vs. Lee.
2133—Bradley vs. Mich. Cen. Railroad.
2135—Brooklyn Life Ins. Co. vs. Pierce et al.
2143—Rowland et al. vs. Battershall.
2147—Bischoff vs. Hartman et al.
2149—Vogt et al. vs. Hedley.
2153—New-York Guar. & Ind. Co. vs. Twombly, &c.
2155—[illegible] vs. The Mayor.
2157—[illegible]

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Davis, P. J.

Nos.
8—Wabe vs. Shuttleworth Paper Co.
20—Deering vs. Lalor.
32—Hurley vs. Pettit.
39—Harvey vs. Cockburn.
57—Havens vs. Sacchi, &c. (No. 1.)
58—Havens vs. Sacchi, &c. (No. 2.)
108—Carroll vs. Carroll.
112—Davis vs. Simpson, &c.
118—Matter of Meyer.
122—Holmes vs. Lissberger.
123—Schmid vs. Illig.
128—Weber vs. Craig.
130—Luepke vs. Mormann.
148—Stacey, &c., vs. Cohen, &c.
151—Warner vs. U. S. Guano Co.
172—Quigley vs. Guar. Mut. Life Ins. Co.
175—Manuf'rs and B's Bank vs. Asten.
179—Barnett vs. Brennan.
199—Fowler vs. Fowler, &c.
205—Matter of Department of Public Parks.
218—Nat. Photo Chem. Co. vs. Clark.

219—Nat. Photo Chem. Co. vs. Schoonmaker.
225—Weilbacher vs. Ebling, &c.
241—Matter of Christopher.
256—Haden vs. Schweinsberg.
279—Berger vs. Goepple.
291—Thurber vs. O'Neill.
300—Lyles, &c., vs. Justice.
304—Hotten vs. Hotten.
318—Tenth Nat. Bank vs. Bank of New-York.
319—Weber vs. Webber.
321—Higgins vs. Fowler.
325—Otten vs. Knickerbocker L. Ins. Co.
329—Wagner vs. ——.
330—Goodwin vs. Cobb, &c.
331—Muspratt, &c., vs. Butler, &c.
333—Sanderson vs. Ethizer.
340—Sherwood vs. Zink.
341—Hooper vs. McCormack.
344—Brown vs. Geery, &c.
348—Germania Bank vs. Schafer.
352—Busman vs. Bradbury.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barrett, J.

Same calendar as was published yesterday.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.
1486—Short vs. Crossley Co.
2052—Hays vs. The Mayor, &c.
8186—Crump vs. The Mayor, &c.
1569—Pollion vs. Smith et al.
2706—Cassabeer et al. vs. Kahlfleisch.
8170—Sorg, &c., vs. Cocks et al.
1648—Olcott, &c., vs. Maclean et al.
8632—Imhoff vs. The Mayor, &c.
630½—Hallgarten vs. Schert et al.
2618—Scott, &c., vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.
1248—Cleary vs. Cole et al.
1028—Baldwin vs. Briggs.

1530—Wester vs. Kellerman.
1454—Sager vs. Williamson.
178—Hauck vs. Craighead et al., &c.
698—Spratt vs. Pottier.
1424—Claflin et al. vs. Quimby.
2204½—O'Brien vs. Browning.
224—Morris vs. Kelly, &c.
682—Mathes vs. Brennan, &c.
1284—Jessnova Smith et al.
1654—Johnson et al. vs. Elsberg.
1514—Diggs et al. vs. Sterns.
1176—Lawrence vs. Cecil.
3441—Sachsendorf vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
1133—Ashbaha vs. Clinton Fire Ins. Co.
963—Mackay et al. vs. Belding et al., &c.
843—Muller et al. vs. Bartlett.
1691—Mutual Bank vs. Griswold.
981—Cunningham versus Martin et al.
1487—Lowenstein vs. Lowenthal.
1359—Pollion, &c., vs. Volkening et al.
831—Emberson vs. Waddell.
899½—Rothschild vs. G. Street and Forty-second St. R. R. Co.
3589—Brennan vs. The Mayor, &c.

1119—Sloats vs. The Mayor, &c.
1617½—Slade et al. vs. Griff Roche et al.
810—Tenth Nat. Bank vs. Roche et al.
828—Levi et al. vs. Morrisania S. B. Co.
3269—N. Y. B. Dock Co. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1247—Sun P. and P. Ass. vs. Tribune Ass.
1675—Wemple vs. Society of the Church of the Puritans.
1019—Southwick vs. First Nat. Bank of N. Y.
988½——— vs. ——.
1401—Rossman et al. vs. Mahon et al.
718½——— vs. ——.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Speir, J.

Case on—No. 855—New-York Guarantee and Indemnity Company vs. Gleason, &c. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.
696—Stafford P. Co. vs. Monheimer.
1490—Davis, &c., versus Heesman.
788—Brown vs. Fiske et al.
1686—O'Rourke vs. The Mayor, &c.
416—F. R. Pelt Co. vs. Ritchie et al.
850—Lord et al. versus Thompson.
1826—Bohle, &c., vs. H. B. M. & F. R. R. Co.

916—Hageman vs. Burr.
808—Kelly et al. vs. Garrison et al.
893—Roberts, Jr., &c., vs. Van Valkenburg.
1286—Beard vs. Suinot.
892—Bradley vs. Narragansett S'f'g Co.
858—Lustig vs. Lustig.
926—Stevens et al., &c., vs. Hall.
1272—Dowd vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Monell, C. J., and Curtis, J.

Nos.
39—Fisher vs. Hope Mutual Life Ins. Co.
37—Nelson, Jr., vs. Sun Mutual Ins. Co.
38—Brague vs. Lord et al., &c.
39—Willmont vs. Moore et al.
48—Weiss vs. Brennan, &c.

44—Mitchell et al. vs. Vermont Cop. Min. Co.
45—Smith vs. Exchange Fire Ins. Co.
46—Cochran vs. Gottwald et al.
47—Volkman et al. vs. Feldman.
50—Miller, &c., vs. Hall.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos.
Demurrer.
9—O'Callaghan vs. The Mayor, &c.
Issues of Fact.
39—Prime vs. Twenty-third Street Railroad Co.
35—Nitsckle vs. O'Neill et al.

6—Collender vs. Griffith et al.
12—Otto vs. Reynders.
43—Pursell vs. The Mayor, &c.
48—Weinfeld vs. Johnson.
49—Evans vs. Vose et al.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos.
1978—O'Gorman vs. Kamak.
881½—Parker vs. O'Callaghan.
1797—Wright vs. The Mayor, &c.
1007—Davis, &c., vs. Brown.
980—Moller vs. Tuska.
991—Pollion vs. Lichenstein.
670½—Condit vs. Warren.

690—Lotasa vs. Great Western Ins. Co.
1945—Greene vs. Barmore.
1248—Schellhammer vs. Mott.
611—Crasto vs. Frey.
1828½—Leamy vs. The Mayor, &c.
1599—Howell vs. The Mayor, &c.
1009—Schwarts vs. Peck.
1150—Clark vs. Parker.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Loew, J.

Nos.
800—(Case on.)
1089—Conway vs. The Mayor, &c.
1818—Walsh vs. The Mayor, &c.
1814—Littlepage vs. The Mayor, &c.
9197—The People vs. The Mayor, &c.
1924—Fogg vs. Howard et al.
185—Kiehr vs. O'Brien.
210—Schwarts vs. O'Brien.

1919—McGaib vs. Terrall.
1183—Peil vs. Conover.
1208—Heyman et al. vs. Stevenson.
1930—Bradel vs. Crofut.
1204—Dreyfuss et al. vs. Osborn et al.
1917½—Westervelt vs. The Mayor, &c.
1693—Pollock et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1108—Holster vs. Union Pacific Railroad.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Robinson, J.

Nos.
1—Ladd vs. Caplin.
7—Buhl vs. Buhl.
9—Lamm vs. Buhl.
47—Matthews vs. Bornay.

54—Talor vs. Moore.
57—Jacobs et al. vs. Crothy et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.
3591—Macholdt vs. Lucas.
5616—Fisher vs. Noonan.
5740—Wulfing vs. Meagher.
5029—Cuperly et al. vs. White.
5972—Deutsche et al. vs. Ulmer.
6082—Schwars vs. Baringer.
4931—Lessmeyer vs. Hamburger et al.

3548—Stimpson vs. Brenentock et al.
3145—Stewart vs. Thurber et al.
3004—Eissman vs. Braunsdorf et al.
3046—Webster vs. Adams.
5541—Meriguet vs. Debray et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.
3002—Brown vs. Thurber et al.
3535—Phelps vs. Currier.
3897—Connor vs. Doyle.
3872—Franklyn vs. Waterbury.
3706—Muller vs. 61st St. M. E. Church.
3471—N. Y. & Y. Fire Ins. Co. vs. McIlvaine.
6044—Cain vs. Quinn.
5700—Mulligan vs. Hyman.

180—Beebe vs. Bigler, &c.
2804—Boese et al. vs. Roedel.
3011—Arnold et al. vs. Beerlitz.
3891—Williams vs. Seitz et al.
3615—Tomlinson et al. vs. Ford.
3617—Welch vs. Thomson.
3618—Truax vs. Nelson.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Joachimsen, J.

Nos.
4844—Schubach vs. Willis.
5800—Mulligan vs. Counter.
6008—Bryant vs. Board of Education.
5328—Macfarland vs. Smith.
4928—Oelser vs. Brunswick.
5957—Heyman et al. vs. Rothschild.
5598—Pullman et al. vs. Weiher et al.

5597—McKeon vs. Bayard.
5378—McCahill vs. Stevens.
4802—Johnson vs. Grogan, &c.
5295—Sterns et al. vs. Le Boutillier.
5397—Marley vs. Hayes.
5000—Bilgan vs. Bennett.
5235—Muller vs. Barchfield.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

George Finlay and Benjamin Y. Whitfield, burglary. (continued.)
Thomas Hudson, burglary.
Louis Rink and William Rink, robbery.
George Steiner, felonious assault and battery.
Marcus H. Albers, rape.
David Foley and Margaret Swansmall, grand larceny.
Thomas Million, grand larceny.
Wylvl McPherson, grand larceny.
John J. Sullivan, grand larceny.
Christian Reffet, grand larceny.
Daniel M. Reed, grand larceny.

John W. Rooney, grand larceny.
Mary McGuire, grand larceny.
Charles P. Heald, grand larceny.
Joseph Thompson, grand larceny.
John Hill, grand larceny.
John Lanahan and William McDermott, grand larceny.
Richard L. Rodney, grand larceny.
Hugh Brady, James Daly, John Doane, Peter McMahon, and John Flanagan, grand larceny.
David Callahan, assault and battery.
George Newffer, misdemeanor.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Dec. 8.—Cotton firm, good demand, offerings light; Middling, 12⅝c.; Low Middling, 12c.; Good Ordinary, 11c.; net receipts, 2,203 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,325 bales; to the Channel, 2,000 bales; coastwise, 990 bales; sales, 3,475 bales; stock, 87,078 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 8.—Cotton firm, good demand; Middling, 12⅝c.; Low Middling, 11⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅞c.; net receipts, 10,800 bales; gross, 10,521 bales; exports to Great Britain, 15,340 bales; to the Continent, 1,825 bales; coastwise, 2,855 bales; sales, 11,500 bales; stock, 208,000 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 8.—Cotton firmer; Middling, 12⅝c.@12 13-16c.; Low Middling, 12⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅛c.; net receipts, 2,527 bales; exports to the Continent, 1,050 bales; coastwise, 250 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 65,122 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 8.—Cotton firm; Middling, 12⅝c.; Low Middling, 12⅛c.; Good Ordinary, [illegible]; net receipts, 3,746 bales; gross, 3,773 bales; exports [illegible] bales; sales, [illegible] bales; stock, 72,752 [illegible]

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 8.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$5,000 Dist. Col. 3-65s. 69 | 10 Michigan Cen. 60½

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

[illegible]

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

[illegible]

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

[illegible]
25,000 N. W. C. C. G. B. 85½
40 Del. & Hudson 123¼
75 do. 123
100 Western Union 76¾
600 do. b3. 76⅞
1200 do. 76⅞
100 do. s. f. 77
800 do. 76⅞
100 do. b3. 77
100 do. 600. 77
600 do. 76⅞
100 do. b3. 77
600 Pacific Mail 41
800 do. b3. 41⅛
500 do. s3. 41⅛
100 do. 41⅛
800 do. 41
100 do. 41⅛
500 Mich. Cen. b3. 61½
10 do. 61¼
200 do. 61⅜
100 do. 61⅝
1100 Erie Railway b3. 16¼
1000 do. 16¼
200 do. 600. 16⅜
600 do. 16⅜
400 do. b3. 16⅜
500 do. 16⅜
1400 do. 16⅜
100 do. s. f. 16⅜
200 Han. & St. Jo. 21⅛
100 do. 21¼
100 H. & St. Jo. Pf. s. f. 26

[illegible]
100 North-western 39⅞
100 do. s3. 39⅜
700 do. 39⅜
500 do. 39⅜
300 do. 39⅝
300 do. 39⅝
100 North-west. Pref. 56⅛
100 do. b3. 56¼
100 do. s. f. 56¼
100 St. Paul b3. 36
400 do. 36
200 do. 36⅛
100 Ohio & Miss. 17¼
100 do. b3. 17⅜
500 do. 17⅝
100 Rock Island 104⅞
700 do. s3. 104¾
100 do. s3. 104¾
300 do. s3. 104¾
200 Tol. & Wabash 4⅞
300 do. 5
100 do. s. f. 4¾
200 do. 4¾

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 8—P. M.

There was a marked improvement on the Stock Exchange to-day, not only in prices but in the volume of business, and the stock market closed buoyant at an advance of ⅛ to 2⅜ ₩ cent. The advance was most decided in the Western shares, although the entire list participated in the upward movement. The dealings in some shares were unusually large, and at times the market presented a very animated aspect. A tone of increased confidence in the future of values was apparent. A feature of the day's business was the signal defeat which attended the efforts the bears have been making for some time past to depress the North-western shares by the publication of false reports in regard to the condition of the company. The statement made by Mr. Albert Keep, President of the road, to the special correspondent of THE TIMES at Chicago, and published this morning, shows the company to be in excellent financial condition, and that its earnings are considerably in excess of those of last year. The total transactions for the day were 184,000 shares, Lake Shore being the most active stock, and advancing to 61⅝. Western Union advanced to 77 on the declaration of the regular 2 ₩ cent. quarterly dividend. Michigan Central rose from 60¾ to 61⅝, United States Express from 54⅞ to 57, North-western Common from 38⅝ to 39⅞, and the preferred from 54⅛ to 56¼, on largely increased transactions. Pacific Mail was strong and advanced to 41⅛, the closing price. New-York Central was firm, and rose to 106 on the announcement of the usual dividend. Union Pacific ranged between 77¼ and 78⅛, and was firm. Erie was more active and advanced to 16¼. Milwaukee and St. Paul reached 36⅛ for the common and 66⅜ for the preferred. The other changes do not call for special comment.

The advance in the North-western and some other shares resulted in a few minor failures among the bear operators to-day.

There was an increased demand for money to-day, and the rates for call loans ranged from 4 to 6 ₩ cent., the closing rates having been 4½@5 ₩ cent. At the banks and trust companies few transactions are reported below 5@5½ ₩ cent., except to the Government bond dealers. Prime mercantile paper was in good request, and sold at 6@7½ ₩ cent., according to the date of maturity. The amount of national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $400,000.

The London market for securities was without especial change. Consols and United States bonds were firm and generally ⅛ ₩ cent. higher than at the close yesterday. The Bank of England made a further gain of £15,000 sterling on balance to-day. At the Stock Exchange money is quoted at 1¾ ₩ cent. on Government securities. Consols for money closed at 93⅞, do. account at 93⅞@94, old 1865s at 103¾, 1867s at 109⅜@109⅛, 10-40s 105⅞@106, and new 5s at 104⅜. Foreign exchange was steady and a moderate business was transacted. Prime bankers' sixty days' sterling bills sold at $4 84@$4 84½, and demand at $4 87½@$4 87¾. Gold was weak at the opening, some sales being reported as low as 113⅞. The lowest registered quotation, however, was 114, the decline being soon followed by an advance to 114⅛@114⅛. All the afternoon dealings were at those figures. At the opening 1 ₩ cent. was paid for carrying, but subsequently there was a better demand, and at the close 1-64 per diem was paid for the use of cash gold. The demand from the "shorts" was the reason assigned for the late advance in the premiums.

Government bonds were firm, and a good demand prevailed both at the Stock Exchange and over the counters of the leading dealers. Prices were well sustained, and in some cases higher. There were some large transactions in railroad mortgages, Chicago and North-western consolidated coupon gold bonds being the most conspicuous feature in the dealings. The price advanced from 84⅝ to 85½, closing at the latter price bid. The Pacific issues were firm. New-Jersey Central firsts, new, advanced to 115¼, and Michigan Central sevens to 101¾. Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota firsts declined to 35½. In State bonds, District of Columbia 3.65s sold at 69, Missouri long 6s at 102⅛, and Tennessee old at 46⅛.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1875.

Gold receipts	$240,601 35
Gold payments	681,009 15
Gold balance	42,247,307 57
Currency receipts	603,285 76
Currency payments	1,553,696 93
Currency balance	39,612,012 98
Customs	243,000 00
Canceled gold certificates forwarded to Washington, D. C.	353,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—DEC. 8.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
American Gold	114¼	114⅛
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	117¼	117⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867	122½	122½
Bills on London	$4 84½@$4 87½	$4 84@$4 87½
New-York Central	105⅜	106
Rock Island	104⅞	104¾
Pacific Mail	40⅝	41
St. Paul	35¾	36⅛
St. Paul Preferred	66⅛	66⅜
Lake Shore	59⅞	61⅛
North-western	38⅜	39⅜
North-western Preferred	54⅛	56¼
Western Union	76	77
Union Pacific	77	77
Wabash	4⅞	4⅞
Delaware, Lack. and Western	120	120⅛
New-Jersey Central	105	105¼
Panama	127	127
Erie	15⅞	16⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	17¼	17⅝
C., C. & I. C.	4⅜	4⅛
Harlem	133⅛	133⅛

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	106	105⅜	950
Erie	16⅜	15⅞	9,800
Lake Shore	61⅝	59⅞	103,000
Wabash	5	4⅞	1,100
North-western	39⅞	38⅝	5,900
North-western Preferred	56¼	54⅛	7,500
Rock Island	104⅞	104⅜	1,500
Milwaukee and St. Paul	36⅛	35⅞	3,000
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pf.	66⅜	66	3,000
Del., Lack. and Western	120⅛	120	180
New-Jersey Central	105¼	105	816
Michigan Central	61⅝	60¾	195
Union Pacific	78⅛	77¼	1,300
C., C., C. and I.	5⅛	5	1,700
Hannibal and St. Joseph	21¼	21	100
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pf.	26	26	500
Ohio and Mississippi	17⅝	17¼	1,300
Missouri Pacific	11⅛	11	200
Atlantic and Pacific Pf.	3⅞	3⅞	350
Western Union	77	76⅛	18,900
Pacific Mail	41⅛	40⅝	90,000
Iron Mountain	16	16	100
Canton	38	38	400
Kansas Pacific	15	15	800
St. L., K. C. and N. Pf.	25	25	300
Kansas and Texas	8	8	300
United States Express	57	54⅞	395
Total sales			183,791

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency, 6s	122	122¼
United States 6s, 1881, registered	119⅛	119⅝
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	123¾	124
United States 5-20s, 1864, registered*	114¾	115
United States 5-20s, 1864, coupons*	114¾	115
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	115½	116
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	115⅝	116
United States 5-20s, 1865, new reg	116⅝	117
United States 5-20s, 1865, new coup	120¼	120½
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	118⅝	119¼
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	122⅛	122⅝
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	118⅝	119¼
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	122½	122⅞
United States 10-40s, registered	117⅜	117⅝
United States 10-40s, coupons	117⅝	118
United States 5s, 1881, registered	116⅞	117⅛
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	117	117¼

*Called.

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $27,000 for interest and $378,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$33,033,000
Gold balances	1,327,504
Currency balances	1,935,970

Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$63,401,240
Currency balances	4,027,256
Gold exchanges	3,701,823
Gold balances	608,277

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Ark. 6s, Funded	34	N. Y. 6s, G. Loan, '91	118
Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. is.	10	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	16
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.	10	N. C. 6s, old, A. & O.	16
Ar. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O.	10	N. C. N. C. R., J. & J.	50
Ark. 7s, M. O. & R. R.	10	N. C. N. C. R., A. & O.	50
Connecticut 6s	106	N. C. N. C. R., c. off J & J	32
Georgia 6s	92	N. C. N. C. R., c. off A & O	32
Georgia 7s, n. bds	100½	N. C. Fund. Act, '66	9
Georgia 7s, g. bds	99¾	N. C. Fund. Act, '68	8
Indiana 5s	103½	N. C. new bds., J. & J.	8
Illinois c. 6s, '77	103½	N. C. new bds., A. & O.	8
Illinois c. 6s, '79	103½	N. C. S. Tax, class 3	3
Illinois W. Loan	103½	Ohio 6s, '75	102½
Louisiana 6s	38	Ohio 6s, '81	105
Louisiana 6s, n. bds	40	Ohio 6s, '86	108
Louisiana 6s, n. F. D.	39½	Rhode Island 6s	107
Louisiana 7s, Pen.	39½	S. C. 6s	35
Louisiana 6s, L. Bds.	40	S. C. 6s, Jan. & July	33½
La. 8s, L. Bds. of '75	40	S. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.	33½
La. 8s, of 1910	40	S. C. Fund. Act, '66	33½
Michigan 6s, '78-'79	103	S. C. L. C., '89, J. & J.	33½
Michigan 6s, '83	105	S. C. L. C., '89, A. & O.	33½
Michigan 7s, '90	109	S. C. 7s of '88	35
Missouri 6s, due '76	101¾	S. C. Non-Fund. bds.	5
Missouri 6s, due '77	101¾	Tenn. 6s, old	45
Missouri 6s, due '78	101¾	Tenn. 6s, new bds.	43½
F'd'g bs., due '94-'95	101½	Tenn. 6s, n. bds. N. S.	43½
L. bs., due '91 to '91, in.	102½	Texas 10s of '76	109
Asylum or U., due '92	101½	Va. 6s, old	37
Han. & St. Jo., due '76	101½	Va. 6s, new bds., '66	39
Han. & St. Jo., due '86	101½	Va. 6s, new bds., '67	39
Han. & St. Jo., due '87	101½	Va. 6s, Con. bds.	75½
N. Y. Reg. B. L.	107¼	Va. 6s, ex-Mat. Coup.	70
N. Y. Coup. B. L.	107¼	Va. 6s, Con. 2d Ser.	45½
N. Y. 6s, G. R., '87	116	Dis. of Col. 3-65s, 1924	69¼
N. Y. 6s, G. C., '87	116		

And the following for railway mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bds.	113¼	Ind., Bloom. & W. 2d	10
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds.	105	Mich. So. 7 p. c. 2d	100⅝
B., H. & Erie 1st	20¼	M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 p. c.	105¼
B., H. & Erie, Guar.	19½	Cleve. & Tol. Sink. F.	106½
B., C. R. & M. 1st, 7s, g.	35	Cleve. & Tol. N. bds.	109
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st	31½	Clev., P. & A., O. B.	102⅝
C. & Ohio 6s, ex cp.	45	Clev., P. & A., N. B.	101½
La. & Mo. 1st, guar.	92	Det., M. & Tol. bds.	101⅛
St. L., J. & C. 1st	100	Kal. & W. P. 1st	84
C. B. & Q. 8 P'cent. 1st	116	Lake Sh. Div. bds.	109
C., R. I. & P., 1st, 7s	110½	Lake Sh. Con. R. 1st	108
C. R. I. & P. S'F. 1. 6s, '95	99	Lake Sh. Con. R. 2d	94
C. R. of N. J. 1st, new	115	Marietta & Cin. 1st	106
C. R. of N. J. 1st, Cons.	107⅜	M. Cen. C. 7s, 1902	101
C. R. of N. J. Conv.	105½	M. Cen. 1st 8s, 1882, S. F.	114
Am. Dock & Im. bs.	101⅝	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	101
M. & S. P. 2d, 7 3-10, P. D.	93½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	102½
M. & S. P. 1st 7s $ g. R. D.	91	N. Y. C. 6s, R. E.	100½
M. & S. P. 1st 7s £ g. R. D.	93	N. Y. C. 6s, sub's	100½
M. & S. P. 1st, La C. D.	96¾	N. Y. C. 7s, '76	102⅜
M. & S. P. 1st, I. & M. D.	83¾	Harlem 1st, 7s, C.	113
M. & S. P. Cons. S. F.	81⅜	North Missouri 1st	89½
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	105	O. & M. Con. S. F.	93
C. & N. W. Int. bds.	100½	Ohio & Miss. Cons.	93
C. & N. W. Con. bds.	98	Ohio & Miss. 2d, C.	68½
C. & N. W. Ex. bds.	90	Cen. Pac. G'd bds.	106½
C. & N. W. 1st	101	C. P., San Jo. B'ch	89¾
C. & N. W. Coup. G. bds.	84¾	C. P., Cal. & Or. 1st	91½
C. & N. W. R. G. bds.	84	West. Pac. Bonds	97
Galena & Chic. Ex.	105	Union Pacific 1st	104¾
Peninsula 1st, Conv.	98½	Un. Pac. L'd Grts. 7s	100
Chic. & Mil. 1st	100	Union Pacific S. F.	94
Win. & St. P. 1st	78	So. Pac. R. bds. of Mo.	58
Win. & St. P. 2d	55	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st	98½
C., C. & I. 1st 7s, S. F.	105	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d	86½
Morris & Essex 1st	115⅛	P. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	102½
Morris & Essex 2d	109	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st	114⅝
Mor. & Es. bds., 1900	103	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d	102
Mor. & Es. Const'n	101	Cleve. & Pitts. C. S. F.	106
Mor. & Es. 7s of '71	106	Clev. & Pitts. 4th, S. F.	102⅜
Mor. & Es. 1st, C. G.	105	Col. Chic. & Ind. 1st	48
Erie 1st, Extended	103¼	St. Louis & I. M. 1st	93½
Erie 1st, Indorsed	101¼	Alton & T. H. 1st	106
Erie 2d 7s, '79	101¼	Tol., P. & W. 1st, E. D.	78
Erie 3d 7s, '83	94½	T., P. & W. 1st, W. D.	66
Erie 4th 7s, '80	92	Tol. & Wab. 1st, Ex.	78
Erie 5th 7s, '88	91	T. & W. 1st, St. L. Div.	57½
Long Dock bonds	101	Tol. & Wabash 2d	50
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	83	Tol. & W. Cons. Conv.	37
B., N. Y. & E. L'ge bs.	82	Great West. 1st, 1888	77
Han. & St. J. 8s, Conv.	79⅜	Great West. 2d, 1893	50

And the following for City Bank shares:

America	153	Imp. and Traders'	197¾
American Exchange	116	Irving	133
Central National	103½	Mercantile	105
Chatham	140	Merchants'	123
Chemical	1600	Nassau	101
City	300	New-York	130
Commerce	123	New-York County	130
East River	104	Ninth National	80
First National	200	Park	145
Fourth National	97½	Phenix	100
Gold Exchange	119	St. Nicholas	100

The earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad Company are reported as follows:

For the month of November, 1875	$1,508,000
For the month of November, 1874	1,381,765
For the month of November, 1873	1,238,751
Earnings first eleven months, 1875	15,594,183
Earnings first eleven months, 1874	13,152,479
Earnings first eleven months, 1873	12,803,637

The comparative estimated earnings of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway for the month of November were:

Main line in 1874		$300,377 33
Main line in 1875	$295,337 48	
Springfield Division in 1875	31,918 63—	327,256 11
Increase in 1875		$26,878 78

The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company has declared a quarterly dividend of *Two ₩ cent.* on the capital stock and outstanding "consolidation certificates" of the company, payable at the company's office on the 15th day of January.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—Holders of the first mortgage Six per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company are notified that by sending their address to the Committee, at the office of Perkins, Livingston, Post & Co., No. 30 Liberty st., a copy of the plan of reorganization will be forwarded to them.
C. L. PERKINS,
JESSE HOYT,
L. H. MEYER,
Committee of First Mortgage Bondholders.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1875.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 8, 1875.

Trade in horned Cattle on this forenoon was slow; the weather was unfavorable for dressed meats, and the stock trains due at Harsimus Cove were late to arrive. When the market closed at 12:15 P. M., several herds were still unsold. At Sixtieth Street Yards beeves sold at 9c.@13c. ₩ lb., weight 4¾ to 11 cwt. At Harsimus Cove prices were 7⅛c.@12½c. ₩ lb., weight 4¾ to 8½ cwt. From 55 to 58 lb. has been allowed to the cwt. net. Milch Cows slow at $50@$70 ₩ head, Calves included. Smooth quality Veals not quoted. Grass Calves generally held on sale, quality poor in the aggregate. Sheep firm at 5¼c.@6½c. ₩ lb. Lambs, quality choice, 8c. ₩ lb. Live Hogs sold yesterday afternoon at 7⅛c. ₩ lb. City Dressed opened dull on this noon at 9c.@9⅝c. ₩ lb., general sales, 9⅛c.@9¼c. ₩ lb.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards.—T. C. Eastman sold for self 15 rough Illinois Oxen at 8¾c. ₩ lb., weight 8 cwt.; 108 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 48 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₩ lb., weight 7¼ cwt., scant; 89 common Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₩ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 00 generally fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 89 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₩ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 95 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₩ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 48 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 10½c.@12½c. ₩ lb. W. Thompson sold for Hasburg & Co. 17 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 39 generally fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt.; held on sale for J. Hunch 39 Ohio Steers. T. Wheeler sold on commission for several shippers 40 State Cattle, Cows, Oxen, Steers, and Heifers, mixed, quality poor, at 9c.@9½c.@10c. ₩ lb., with 1 pair of Oxen at 11¼c. ₩ lb., weights 4¾ to 11 cwt. Ulery & Cary sold for E. Ulery 88 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt., strong; for Goff Bros. 81 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 10¾c.@12½c. ₩ lb., general sales at 11c. ₩ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; for Ulery & Goff, 104 Kentucky Steers at 11¼c.@13c. ₩ lb., quality generally good, weight 8½ cwt. Burchard & Merritt sold for Otten & Co. 83 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt. Held on sale for Fullerton & Co. 40 Ohio Steers, quality generally choice; for Kimball & Co., 60 Ohio Steers. Hume & Elliott sold 61 State Sheep, weight 5,050 lb., at 5⅝c. ₩ lb.; 589 Michigan Sheep, weight 50,580 lb., at 5¾c. ₩ lb.; 74 State Sheep, weight 6,270 lb., at 5¾c. ₩ lb.; 181 Michigan Sheep, weight 15,780 lb., at 6c. ₩ lb.; 3 Canada Sheep, weight 300 lb., at 6¾c. ₩ lb.; 14 Canada Sheep, weight 1,780 lb., at 6¾c. ₩ lb.; 141 Canada Lambs, weight 11,520 lb., at 8c. ₩ lb.

At Forty-eighth Street Yards.—J. Kirby sold 65 Sheep, weight 7,930 lb., at 5¾c. ₩ lb.; 4 Veals, weight 520 lb., at 10c. ₩ lb. There were also sold by the shipper 123 Lambs, with a few Sheep mixed in, weight 10,150 lb., terms not obtained.

At Fortieth Street Hog Yards.—George Reid sold on yesterday afternoon 1 car-load of Ohio Hogs at 7⅛c. ₩ lb. T. H. Reid, Esq., late of Chicago, and formerly of New-York City, has returned to this City to resume his trade as wholesale commission dealer in live stock at the Fortieth Street Hog Yards.

At Harsimus Cove Yards.—Martin, Fuller & Co. sold for Tainter & McCarthy 108 Texan Steers at 8c. ₩ lb., weight 4¾ cwt.; held on sale 100 native Steers. Coney & McPherson sold for N. Sumner 52 Indiana Steers, from poor to fair, from 9¼c.@10¾c. ₩ lb., weight 6 to 6¾ cwt. C. Kahn sold for M. Kahn 17 poor Kentucky Steers at 9¼c. ₩ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 38 common Kentucky Steers at 10¼c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 10 Kentucky Oxen at 11c. ₩ lb., weight 8 cwt.; 100 Kentucky Sheep, weight 14,950 lb., at 6⅛c. ₩ lb.; held on sale 100 Kentucky Sheep. B. & H. Westheimer sold for S. Nelson 85 coarse Illinois Steers at 10¼c.@10¾c. ₩ lb., weights 6¾ to 7 cwt.; for Sheldon & Co., 48 Virginia Oxen at 9¾c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 10 Virginia Steers at 11c.@11¼c. ₩ lb., quality generally choice, weight 8¼ cwt.; sold on commission, 24 poor State Steers at 8¾c. ₩ lb., weight 4¾ cwt. The herds shipped for Morris & Waixel were disposed of as follows: W. E. Dudley sold 14 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 38 common Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₩ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. D. Waixel sold 10 common Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 17 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt. V. Samuels held on sale 75 Illinois Steers. M. Lauterbach held on sale 82 Illinois Steers. Toffey & Sons sold 20 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for Klopfer & Co. 70 Texan Steers at 8¼c.@8¾c. ₩ lb., weight 4¾ to 6¼ cwt.; for S. Nelson 33 Illinois Steers, from poor to fair, from 9¾c.@11¼c. ₩ lb., weights 6 to 7¼ cwt.; for A. Sonheimer 18 Virginia Cows at 8¼c. ₩ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; 17 Virginia Oxen and Steers at 9c.@10¼c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. Toffey & Sons sold for Klopfer & Co. 19 Texan Steers at 7¾c. ₩ lb., weight 5 cwt. M. Lauterbach held on sale for Klopfer & Co. 130 native Steers. There were sold in these yards on commission for S. Nelson, 30 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12¼c. ₩ lb., weight 7¼ cwt., strong. Kaas & Pidcock sold 105 Jersey Sheep, weight 14,170 lb., at 5⅛c. ₩ lb.; 80 Jersey Sheep, weight 7,900 lb., at 5¾c. ₩ lb.; 51 Jersey Sheep, weight 4,900 lb., at 6c. ₩ lb.; 134 Michigan Sheep, weight 10,750 lb., at 6¼c. ₩ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,204 head of horned Cattle, 9 Cows, 263 Veals and Calves, 2,253 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Yards for yesterday and to-day: 441 Sheep and Lambs, 1 Cow, 65 Calves.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day: 5,008 Hogs, 300 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove for yesterday and to-day: 1,034 head of horned Cattle, 2,317 Sheep and Lambs, 2,713 Hogs.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending Dec. 6, 1875: 50 Beeves, 3,310 Sheep and Lambs, 652 Veals and Calves, 7,001 Hogs, 30 Horses.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 8.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 700 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,800 head, or 518 cars, of which 251 cars were through consignments, the balance on sale here, against 448 cars for the same time last week—a difference in the receipts for the week thus far of 70 cars more—and 440 cars for the same week last year; the market was slow and dull, with few transactions, and those mostly to Eastern dealers; the yards are full of unsold stock; yesterday's transactions about supplied the country trade, and disposed of the majority of common and medium stock; most of the best shipping steers on sale will be shipped East for sale in first hands, the owners refusing to make further concessions in the prices, and Eastern dealers not desirous of purchasing; 30 cars only were disposed of; the prices were weak at yesterday's quotations; sales of Missouri Steers, ranging from 1,050 to 1,242 to 1,373 lb. at $4 05@$5 30@$5 60; Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,281 to 1,344 to 1,485 lb. at $5 12½@$5 75@$5 85; Indiana Steers, averaging 1,402 lb., at $5 55; Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,092 to 1,247 lb. at $5 10@$5 12½. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day 5,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 10,000 head, against 13,200 head for the same time last week, and 17,000 head for the same week last year. The market was fairly active and firm at strong opening prices; all the best quality were sold; 5 cars medium to common Sheep were on sale; a number of loads were bought but held for shipment to-morrow; 2,100 head were disposed of; sales of Michigan Sheep, averaging 86 lb., at $5 15; Ohio Sheep, averaging 91 lb., at $5; Illinois Sheep, averaging 70 lb., at $5 20; Canada Lambs, heavy and firm, averaging 78 to 82 lb., at $7@$7 12½; Canada Sheep, $5 37@$5 50; most of the sales were for Eastern markets. Hogs—Receipts to-day 4,800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 23,500 head, against 18,000 head for the same time last week, and 10,600 head for the same week last year. The market was very dull and slow; only 15 cars were disposed of; the yards are full of stock; we quote Yorkers at $6 70@$6 90; the majority of the sales at $6 75; heavy Hogs, $7 15@$7 25; 3 cars only were sold, one car realizing the best figures, those being a very even, fine lot.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 8.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,500 head; under heavy receipts market was weak and a shade easier; choice steers, $5 75@$6 50; good do., $4 50@$5 50; other grades steady; shipments, 1,500 head. Hogs—Receipts, 13,000 head; market opened active and about 10c. higher; closed firm; Yorkers, $6 80@$7; bacon grades, $6 90@$7 25; [illegible] $7 05@$7 50; shipments, 7,100 head. Sheep—Receipts, 1,000 head; market slow and unchanged.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 9, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—BOSOM FRIENDS—Mr. J. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—ROSE MICHEL—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., John Parselle, Miss Rose Eytinge.

HITCHCOCK'S THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—GUY MANNERING—Mrs. Emma Waller.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—HEBREW CHARITY FAIR in aid of Mt. Sinai Hospital.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LES DAMES AUX CAMELLIAS—Mr. Charles Fechter, Miss Juliette Clarence.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—LITTLE EM'LY—Mr. George Fawcett Rowe.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

EAGLE THEATRE.—SONGS, DANCES, DRAMA, FARCE—Mr. Josh Hart.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—L'ABIME, (French Drama)—Mr. Charles Fechter.

PARK THEATRE.—THE MIGHTY DOLLAR—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

COLOSSEUM.—GRAND SPECTACLE DIORAMA of the Prussian Siege of Paris. Afternoon and evening.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Birch Wambold, Backus.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Postage will be prepaid by the Publishers on all Editions of THE TIMES sent to Subscribers in the United States.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

CLUB RATES OF THE WEEKLY.

FIVE COPIES	(per annum)	$7 50
TEN COPIES	(per annum)	12 50
TWENTY COPIES	(per annum)	22 00
THIRTY COPIES	(per annum)	30 00

AND ONE EXTRA COPY TO EACH CLUB.

For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

CLUB RATES OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

Two copies, one year	$5
Ten copies, one year, (and one extra copy free)	25

New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

Address THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The course of affairs at Washington is not particularly reassuring to the Democrats. The disposition of the few offices in the gift of the House of Representatives has already made a good deal of angry feeling among the crowds of disappointed applicants. Eastern and Western Democrats are grumbling over the number of minor officers of the House who cannot take the "iron-clad oath," and are inquiring whether a Democratic Unionist has any rights which his Southern brothers are bound to respect. Meanwhile Mr. KERR is laboring over his committees, and the "leaders" on the floor are ruminating on the disastrous results of their first partisan skirmish of Monday. It now seems that the trick which was then so foolishly entered upon, and so quickly brought to grief, was the fruit of a general council, though poor Mr. FERNANDO WOOD is made to bear the responsibility. But his shoulders are broad, and he knows by experience the "hard condition, twin-born with greatness," to suffer for the faults of his fellows.

The British East Indian Squadron might have passed through the Suez Canal unchallenged before the British Government purchased a controlling interest in the canal stock. But its passage at the present juncture is likely to give foreign nations a practical illustration of how easy it would be to transform the Mediterranean in to a "British lake," with the command of the Straits of Gibraltar at one end, and of the canal at the other. Whether Europe is prepared to quietly fall in with this arrangement remains to be seen. It is obvious that the English Cabinet is not without apprehensions of some complications requiring a display of force on their part in the Dardanelles. Six frigates carrying three thousand men may not constitute a very formidable menace, but their transfer to the Mediterranean three months before they were expected to leave the Indian station is a plain intimation that Great Britain is prepared to insist on her right to be consulted in any international transactions touching the sick man's inheritance.

Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD has not thrown up the brief which he holds on behalf of TWEED, so that it may fairly be assumed that the escaped "Boss" has left some property behind him out of which to pay his lawyers. There may, then, after all, be something over out of which to satisfy an execution obtained under the suits now in progress. The prompt granting of the request of the prosecution for a "struck" jury is unquestionably a great step toward a successful issue to the civil suits against TWEED. The grounds on which this unusual request was made were obviously just, and the spectacle of a jury of high character and intelligence dealing with the details of a very complicated case may help to educate public sentiment into a perception of the true remedy for some of the worst defects of our common jury system.

General complaints are made about the condition in which the Public Works Department has left the upper part of the City in reference to the supply of water. Larger pipes were being laid down a week or two ago, when all at once the work was stopped, and it is said that nothing further will be done till Spring. For some reason or other, the little water which used to run (at *night* only) to the upper part of houses above Forty-second street, now runs no more, so that every drop of water has to be carried up stairs. Let us hope that Commissioner PORTER will not compel a large number of the heaviest tax-payers in this City to pass the whole Winter in this wretched condition. A correspondent of the *Evening Post* says:

"The laying of pipes for four more blocks—namely, from Fifty-third to Fifty-seventh street—is all that is now required to give the district above Forty-second street an adequate supply of water. When it is remembered that many of the houses in this district are without tanks, and that most of those which have them are so arranged that only the upper stories are supplied from them, it will be seen that, to say nothing of the inconvenience, a real source of disease exists in this short supply of water. With recent statements of the Board of Health on the subject of sewer-gas and imperfect drainage in mind, the knowledge of the fact that one has not a sufficient flow of water in his house to keep the traps properly full is certainly not pleasant. How much the prevalence of diphtheria, typhoid and scarlet fever, &c., in this very neighborhood last year may have been owing to this cause, is a question which deserves the attention of the Board of Health."

Commissioner PORTER will do well to pay heed to these complaints.

After a long search, the Secretary of the Interior has found a Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Mr. JOHN Q. SMITH, lately a member of Congress from Ohio, has consented to serve in that capacity, and he is acceptable to the Secretary. The trouble in filling this office has arisen from the scarcity of suitable men who were willing to take the place. The patronage, incidental and regular, at the disposal of the Commissioner is large. The temptation to connive at frauds, or to overlook them, is great. No department of the Government affords so many opportunities for dishonest gains as the administration of Indian affairs. The pay of the Commissioner is three thousand dollars a year. If he chooses to steal, or to let others steal for him, he may make thousands. It has been the ill fortune of almost every man who has filled the office to get in it a bad name for himself. Nevertheless, the number of applicants for the place has been far above the usual average when offices are vacant. It was said that the men who wanted the place were not fit for it, and that those whom the place wanted would not take it. The new Commissioner is not one of those who sought the office; he, therefore, makes a capital beginning. All good citizens hope that he will be able to hold his good name, and discharge the duties of his office faithfully toward the unfortunate wards of the nation.

TOM SCOTT does not let the grass grow under his feet. His Texas Pacific scheme is already before the Senate, in a bill introduced yesterday by Mr. WEST, of Louisiana. Is job after job of this kind to take up the time of Congress, and weary the public, all Winter? Luckily, we have a President who can be depended on to kill off most schemes of the kind, whatever fate may befall them in Congress. "No subsidies to anything or anybody" should be the motto this year. Have we any money to waste? The Secretary of the Treasury evidently thinks not, and we hope Republicans in Congress will resolutely set their faces against subsidies, no matter in what direction they are advocated. The Pacific Mail subsidy was repealed last year, after full proof that it was not deserved, and that should be the *last* of the subsidy system. Let the Democrats take the responsibility of any further jobs of the kind, if they choose.

RESUMPTION IN 1879.

When the Specie Payments act of 1875 was before Congress it was generally sustained by those who favored a sound currency, for the reason that it pledged the country to resumption at a fixed date not very far distant. This was the most that could be obtained from Congress as then constituted, and the great majority of the friends of resumption believed that it was incalculably better to accept that than to reject it because nothing more was to be had. The history of the ten months which have elapsed since the passage of the bill, is, we believe, a sufficient justification of the wisdom of the course then adopted. The pledge then obtained has been generally accepted. A desperate attempt of the Democratic Party to carry two of the most important States for the repeal of the act has failed, after a discussion of the most thorough character. Public opinion, through its various channels of expression, has given constantly increasing indications of a determination to prepare for the fulfillment of the pledge. And, finally, we have the Treasury Department under the management of a Secretary profoundly earnest in his purpose to do everything in his power to carry out the great end proposed by the law. Looking over the whole ground, therefore, and comparing the various slow and gradual steps by which we have approached our present stand, we think that we are justified in stating that, whatever difficulties are yet before us, our situation with reference to resumption is better than it has ever been before.

Mr. BRISTOW, in his admirable report submitted to Congress on Tuesday, shows not only that he is entirely convinced of the absolute committal of the Government by the act of last session to resumption in 1879, but that he has a clear and practical conception of the measures by which the avowed end must be secured. His recommendation of a prospective repeal of the Legal-tender act is at once bold and cautious. It is bold because it strikes at the essential element of evil in the present system, and it is cautious because it puts the operation of the proposed act sufficiently far in the future to prevent any sudden effect upon business affairs. It would give a year or more for the public to become accustomed to the contemplation of the United States notes without the legal-tender quality, and we are entirely confident that it will be found, as the day approaches, should one be fixed for the abolition of that quality, that the value of notes will not decrease but increase, and that they will serve all legitimate and useful purposes even more effectually than they have hitherto done. It needs but a moment's reflection to show that by the act of repeal the intrinsic worth of the notes will not be altered, while the evidence, which that act will supply, of the intention of the Government to pay the notes in coin in 1879, will render them of greater value than they now are. It is, perhaps, impossible to prove that the legal-tender feature does not give to the notes any value which they would not otherwise have, but it is certain that any which it does give would be amply replaced by that which the approach of redemption would supply. They would still be the promises of the Government, backed by its good faith, and that faith would receive a practical demonstration in the adoption of Mr. BRISTOW's suggestion which nothing else that the Government can do, short of actual payment of the notes on demand, could give. The notes would still be as available as they now are for use as currency, excepting only their employment as reserves against the deposits of the national banks. But this matter would not be difficult of adjustment.

Another measure proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury, if not so radical, is not less practical. By offering to the public a long bond at a low rate of interest in exchange for such notes as may voluntarily be funded, the Government would insure the retirement of substantially all the notes which are not required in the daily transactions of business, and would make redemption at the time fixed for it by law as certain and as easy as it could ever hope to make that process. It is not easy to see why this measure should not be supported by all reasonable men of every shade of opinion in Congress, if its nature and effects are correctly understood. "Funding," we find, is a process sometimes too readily accepted as equivalent to arbitrary contraction. In a certain form it might be made so. In the form proposed by the Treasury and indorsed by the President it is not so. Were Congress to direct the Secretary to sell $2,000,000 per month of bonds for legal tenders, and to cancel the legal tenders, that would be contraction, simple and inevitable. But were Congress to direct the Secretary—as he asks shall be done—to offer bonds for greenbacks in such amounts as the public will take, not exceeding $2,000,000 a month, that might result in contraction, and it might not, but in no case would the contraction be arbitrary. Its extent would depend absolutely on the holders of the notes. If they could employ the notes better than in buying a long bond at low rates, they would do so, and no notes would be withdrawn. If they could not so employ them, then it could do no possible harm to withdraw them.

APPROACHING DISSOLUTION.

The Tammany managers are becoming alarmed at the rapid growth of the public sentiment which demands the abolition of their secret society, and of all the undemocratic influences of which it is the source and centre. They have appointed a committee to devise means to give the society a new lease of existence, and have accompanied their resolution with what is intended as a reply to recent criticisms. The essential point of this piece of special pleading is the statement that the Tammany Society, or Columbian Order, is not a political organization at all. This assertion can be refuted in the words of Mr. HENRY L. CLINTON, who seems to be the author of Tammany's present defense. On behalf of the leaders of the "reformed" order, it was claimed that "the Sachems, during many years, have adjudicated upon the regularity of Democratic county organizations." That pretension has never been waived, and, as Mr. CLINTON showed, it makes the Tammany Society supreme dictator of the only Democratic organization in this City which has, hitherto, been recognized as "regular." "The Sachems are elected by the members of the Tammany Society, who are elected for life. Neither the Democracy nor the General Committee have any voice in the election of Sachems.

* * *

These Sachems would have a right to set at defiance the wishes and the votes of the entire Democracy of the City, and impose on them any General Committee they saw fit."

That certainly is not a desirable state of things for any political organization to tolerate, and it operates most disastrously on the administration of public business of which the party thus represented may assume the responsibility. For years Tammany Hall has had the control of the Sheriff's office, and during that time its management has been notorious for a total lack of either ability or conscientiousness. Tammany was responsible for BRENNAN, and still more directly responsible for BRENNAN's subordinates. One of the last acts of his administration was to permit the escape of GENET, under circumstances which plainly indicated corrupt practices by some of his deputies. While Sheriff CONNER is a decided improvement on his predecessor, his deputies are certainly no better. They are simply the appointees whom the men that nominated him compel him to accept, and Warden DUNHAM is a very fair sample of the kind of official which Tammany Hall forces upon the City. The corruption in office fostered by the secret society that claims to have nothing to do with politics is as plainly responsible for the escape of TWEED as it was for that of GENET.

An institution which bears such fruits is clearly not fit to live. It makes no pretense of fulfilling the purposes for which its charter was granted, and all the influence which it exerts is on the side of rascality in office and demoralization in politics. In the words of its present apologist, HENRY L. CLINTON, "inasmuch as it has been in the past, and may be again, used to clothe with power an irresponsible, unscrupulous, decayed oligarchy, odious to the masses of the Democratic Party, and the community generally, the strong arm of the law should be invoked, and its charter annulled, so as to prevent alike its frauds upon the Democracy and its depredations upon the City Treasury."

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE.

The country will be interested in a contest for the leadership of the House, which is sure to open as soon as that body is fairly organized. Of course, the leader is the foremost Congressman of the dominant party. The Speaker cannot be a leader; his position takes him out of the struggle which goes on among the members on the floor. At times the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means has been, by virtue of his occupying that position, the leader of the House. He was at the head of the most important committee, and he had the right to demand, at almost any time, the attention of members when they must consider the ways and means for carrying on the Government. During the time of THADDEUS STEVENS, while that veteran legislator and politician was Chairman of this committee, he held the leadership of the Republican majority with an iron grasp. The old man was autocratic; he had no patience with stragglers or busybodies. Consequential or overforward members were suppressed by the Nestor of the House with ruthless severity. Since his death, the Committee of Ways and Means has been divided, and the consideration of appropriations has been given to a new committee. At first it was doubtful whether the old committee or the new one should be classed as the leading one. But, as questions of national finance are now more important than any other before Congress, and these are primarily controlled by the Committee of Ways and Means, that committee must still lead. Five or six prominent and ambitious members of the Democratic majority are willing to serve their party at the head of this committee, and they all expect to be thus honored.

It is by no means certain, however, that the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, though he is held responsible for much that goes on in the House, will be the leader of the House. Qualifications for leadership embrace something more than the possession of an important place in the gift of the Speaker. The truth of this was very clearly illustrated by the comparison made between the leadership of Mr. STEVENS and that of Mr. DAWES, when the latter succeeded to the Chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee. Gen. BUTLER, in the last Congress, was so much chagrined by what he was pleased to consider the bad management of his party in the House, that he undertook to rally the column under his own "gonfalon," so to speak. His mortifying defeat was a warning to those who think it an easy thing to control a majority. Mr. WOOD, with his eye on the new leadership of the House, tried a similar experiment, the other day. He sprung on his party a motion to reopen the Louisiana question by referring to the proper committee the credentials of two Louisiana claimants, one of whom held credentials from MCENERY only. It did not make any difference to him that Congress had formally recognized KELLOGG as the *de facto* Governor of Louisiana. Here was a chance for a sensation early in the session. WOOD did not neglect it, and Messrs. COX and LAMAR ably, but mistakenly, supported him in his bold stroke for leadership. As the bulk of the new majority in the House is very raw, the veteran WOOD had a goodly following, and carried all before him until a wiser head than his came into the conflict. Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, sided with the Republicans in their assertion that Congress had once for all settled the Louisiana business, and that MCENERY's certificate was no more than so much waste paper. The force of this dawned on the Democratic mind when the members were partly through voting. Mr. WOOD's resolution was summarily extinguished. He had received his first check, but he had succeeded in dividing his party.

Outsiders will watch with much amusement the struggle of these Democratic politicians. They have played the part of spectators for more than fifteen years; no wonder they are out of practice. Mr. RANDALL, for example, is another of the ambitious gentlemen who are wrestling for the leadership of the House. Whoever gets the Chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee, Mr. RANDALL will be ready to sound his bugle horn (we believe this is the correct phrase) at the head of the Democratic "cohorts." When the President's Message was received the other day, Mr. RANDALL instantly made a point by demanding a resolution to forbid printing that document in more than one place in the *Congressional Record.* He thought that printing the Message in the report of the Senate proceedings, with a reference to it in the House proceedings, would be a fine stroke of economy. The Democratic majority had been elected on the single issue of reform. People were waiting out on the lonely prairies of the West, in the dark mines of Pennsylvania, and among the wilds of Oregon, all asking what the Democracy were doing to save the country and make money easier. Here was RANDALL's response. The Democratic Party, "in Congress assembled," would save at least fifty dollars in type-setting by printing the President's Message only once in the *Record.* We trust that "the toiling millions," about whom the Democratic stump-speakers have talked so much and so pathetically, appreciate this boon. But it is a trifle superfluous. The Message never is printed in two places in the published proceedings. Even in the palmy days of the *Congressional Globe* Messrs. BLAIR & RIVES, and their successors, avoided such a display of constructive jobbery. So here is another candidate for leadership who must try again. The new majority in the House will have abundant opportunity by and by to display practical statesmanship. Meantime, they need a great deal of discretion.

HEALTH IN WINTER.

The actual beginning of Winter this year was, as our readers will recollect, remarkably near its nominal commencement. The great alteration in temperature which occurred about that time, though a little in advance of the change in season as indicated by the almanac, corresponded to the latter with uncommon exactness, the difference in time being scarcely more than twenty-four hours.

A great many people consider Winter a peculiarly healthful part of the year. Some persons, we are aware, have a very different impression. The ideas of most individuals in regard to questions of hygiène are a good deal regulated by their own feelings and experience. A man, for instance, who is especially liable to pulmonary complaints, or whose family is subject to them, commonly looks upon these questions in a very different light from one who never takes cold himself, and rarely has occasion for anxiety on account of his wife or children doing so. But the general popular impression is, we think, decidedly in favor of the healthfulness of Winter, particularly if the season be a very cold one. "Sharp morning this, Mr. A," remarks a gentleman to a friend whom he has just met on the street, and who, with his arms and elbows in the position of the wings of a chicken descending from a fence, has temporarily removed the palms of his hands a quarter of an inch from his ears to enable him to hear what is said. "Yes, Sir; pretty cold," replies his friend; "mercury at my house two degrees and a quarter below zero when I started from home. Healthy weather, though." "Very healthy, indeed," returns the other. The expression of opinions like these in regard to the salubrity of the atmosphere is certainly not at all unusual in hard-freezing weather, and is much more frequently heard than remarks of an opposite kind.

But there is a great deal of weather in our Winters which is not of the sort we have just mentioned, and which nobody imagines to be peculiarly healthful. A driving north-east rain coming after a fall of snow, or the mild, drizzling days of which in some years we have so many between the beginning of December and the end of February, are seldom considered advantageous in their hygienic tendencies. In regard to the very cold weather of which we have spoken, it undoubtedly, if the air be as free from dampness as it frequently is at such times, produces upon most people a temporarily bracing and invigorating effect, which is often highly promotive of permanent health. But, on the other hand, there are cases where the effect is evidently anything but favorable. A long continuance of such weather is not by any means always accompanied by a material decrease in the weekly number of deaths. And, besides the evidence of the bills of mortality, ordinary observation shows that the influence of very low atmospheric temperature upon some diseases, among which may be particularly mentioned that class of affections so prominent for the amount of acute suffering they occasion, neuralgic disorders, is often far from beneficial.

But whatever may be said about the direct effects of Winter upon health, there is at least one indirect operation of it that cannot but be regarded as highly detrimental. We mean the want of fresh air, to which so many people are subjected, or to which they subject themselves. We shall not stop to speak of anything, in this connection, but school-rooms. How many pupils have their health impaired from this cause we do not know; but we are convinced that it would require much less paper and ink to give a list of those who are not thus affected than of those who are. Kind-hearted people, on a windy, stinging day, frequently commiserate those useful members of society who from a lofty position direct the movements of the horses attached to omnibuses or hacks. We have assuredly nothing to say against this feeling; for the work, undoubtedly, is often very hard upon noses and fingers. At the same time, the benevolent individuals in question might sometimes find, in the case of their own children shut up several hours a day in a badly ventilated school-room, a field for their sympathy quite as appropriate as that afforded by men whose business exposes them to the full severity of cold and storm. It is certain, at all events, that any healthful tendencies that may pertain to Winter weather must, for the time, be of little value to a child sitting with fifty or a hundred others in a room from which the external air is as carefully excluded as from a hermetically sealed can of tomatoes.

It is perhaps not inappropriate to the subject of this article to say a word in regard to the influence of Winter upon the health of those who are too poor to provide for themselves sufficient protection against the cold. However conducive to health the present season of the year may or may not be to people who have plenty of wrappings when they go out of the house, and plenty of fuel when they are in it, the effect upon a poor woman or a little child whose home is a room with no fire at all, or not half enough to warm it, and whose clothing is entirely unsuited to the season, can scarcely by any possibility be otherwise than decidedly injurious. The amount of sickness and death that is in this manner every year occasioned among the poor, is very great, and constitutes of itself an exceedingly earnest and affecting appeal to the benevolent and charitable.

MR. BRYANT'S HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

The reading world will be glad to learn that Messrs. Scribner, Armstrong & Co., of this City, hope to be able to publish the first volume of Mr. Bryant's *Popular History of the United States* early next year. There has been great curiosity expressed to see this book, in Europe no less than here, and we venture to say that the public expectations with regard to it will not be disappointed. We have seen some specimen sheets, and they are sufficient to show that the book will be produced in a manner which will be worthy of the distinguished editor and the publishers.

We understand that the work will be completed in four royal octavo volumes. The first volume opens with a sketch of the prehistoric period, and the age of the Mound Builders, with a summary of the pre-Columbian discoveries. This is followed by an account of the establishment of the several colonies along the Atlantic coast, and the beginning of their colonial career. The second volume will include that long period during which the colonies, gradually increasing in material wealth and strength and the power of self-government, combined at length to establish their independence. The Revolutionary struggle, the formation of the Federal Government, and the first half century of its history, will form the subjects of the third volume; and the fourth and concluding one will comprise the history of the last half century, from the adoption of the Missouri Compromise, through the war of the rebellion and the reconstruction of the States, to the end of the first century of national independence.

In the following paragraph, from the introduction to the work, Mr. Bryant indicates the spirit in which he and his colaborer, Mr. Sydney Howard Gay, have entered upon this important undertaking:

"In writing the history of the only great nation on the globe the beginnings of which are fully recorded in contemporary writings, and for which we are not compelled, as in other cases, to grope in the darkness of tradition, the authors of this work have ascended to the proper sources, the ancient records themselves. The narrative has been drawn immediately from these writings, and by them has every statement and date of our early history been verified. For the later periods, the materials are of course voluminous and circumstantial, even to embarrassment. We are not without the hope that those who read what we have written will see in the past, with all its vicissitudes, and with all our own shortcomings, the promise of a prosperous and honorable future, of concord at home and peace and respect abroad, and that the same cheerful piety which leads the good man to put his personal trust in a kind Providence will prompt the good citizen to cherish an equal confidence in regard to the destiny reserved for our beloved country."

The names which the title-page of this history bears—those of William Cullen Bryant and of Sydney Howard Gay—give all the assurance needed of the extensive research, the conscientious accuracy and impartiality, as well as the thorough literary finish, which will characterize the narrative. The facts in the history of our country will be narrated in a style so readable and popular that old and young alike will be charmed. To add still further to the attractiveness of the work, it will be profusely illustrated, and with a degree of care and artistic beauty never before attempted in an original American publication. By far the best portrait of Mr. Bryant ever yet produced forms the frontispiece to the first volume. This has been engraved on steel, in pure line, by Charles Burt. Another steel engraving, "Cabot leaving Labrador," is after an original design by the famous French artist, Bayard, who also furnishes characteristically spirited drawings for several of the full-page wood-cuts, such as "The Fountain of Youth," and for a number of the illustrations in the text. Among the American artists who will assist in the production of this book, are Thomas Moran, Winslow Homer, A. Fredericks, Miss M. A. Hallock, W. L. Sheppard, A. R. Waud, Granville Perkins, E. A. Abbey, and A. Hosier. Linton, Anthony, Bogert, and Bobbet represent the American engravers, and MM. Laplante, Hildibrand, Bertraud, and Barbant, the French engravers.

In the first volume there will be twelve full-page wood-cuts, five steel-plates, and about three hundred illustrations in the text, and numerous carefully-engraved maps, all from designs drawn specially for this work. The greatest pains have been taken to make these drawings strictly illustrative of the text. They include portraits of men and women whose names have been distinguished in connection with American history, famous buildings, localities, and representations of important historical events. In short, all those subjects which properly admit of illustration, and which afford the opportunity for calling the eye to the aid of the mind in reproducing and in remembering them, have been taken advantage of to add to the value as well as the attractiveness of the work. And what has been done for the first volume will be done just as carefully and conscientiously for those which are to follow it.

Bryant's Popular History of the United States was projected simply because its publishers recognized the necessity for a complete, compact, and attractive history of our country—one which should be worthy of a place in every library, however choice, and which should, at the same time, not be so extensive or costly but that every family might possess it. That the first volume should appear in the year which marks the completion of the first Centennial of our independence is a happy coincidence, upon which both the publishers and the public may be congratulated; the publishers, because, at this time, so much attention is given to the study of our history as a nation; and the public, because they will thus have brought within their reach a work in every respect worthy of the important subject to which it is devoted.

AMUSEMENTS.

LOCAL EVENTS.

The Foy Sisters perform this week at the Third Avenue Theatre.

Miss Clara Morris has once again recovered her health, and is to act in Brooklyn on Christmas night.

An amateur concert will be given for charitable purposes, at Chickering Hall, on Saturday evening.

Mr. W. S. Andrews lectures at Association Hall on Friday evening, "Dialect, Wit, and Humor" being his subject.

Miss Julia Mathews and Mr. Macdermott are most prominent among the artists of the Eagle Theatre, this week.

The Burton Dramatic Association perform "The Maid of Croissy" and "The Loan of a Lover," at Turn Hall, to-night.

Mr. W. J. Florence is to benefit by the performance of "The Mighty Dollar," at the Park Theatre, on Friday evening.

A rumor is current to the effect that Messrs. Barney Williams and W. J. Florence are on the point of leasing the Grand Opera-house.

"The New Centennial" is the title of the newest incident of the hilarious entertainment offered nightly by the San Francisco Minstrels.

The sale of seats for the first night of Mr. Daly's new play of "Pique" will begin to-day. The piece, we learn, treats of New-York and New-England life.

Mr. Fechter will, this evening, act *Armand*—his original rôle—in "La Dame aux Camellias," with the French artists now performing with him at the Lyceum Theatre.

Mlle. Juliette Clarence will benefit by Saturday evening's representation of "La Maitresse Legitime"—the first performance in New-York of this fine play—at the Lyceum Theatre.

Mr. Tony Pastor, Mr. Gus Williams, Mr. Sam Devere, and Miss Jenny Satterlee appear at Tony Pastor's New Theatre this week. Matinées here are set down for Tuesdays and Fridays.

At to-morrow's Philharmonic rehearsal at the Academy and on Saturday evening, when the second concert of the season is to take place, Señor Joseph White will play Mendelssohn's violin-concerto and Bach's "Chaconne."

The sale of seats for the first two performances of "Lohengrin," with Herr Wachtel, at the Academy of Music—these occurring respectively on Dec. 15 and 17—commences to-day, at the box office in Fourteenth street.

Subscriptions are now received at Schuberth's and at Ditson's for the six soirees of popular and classical music at Chickering Hall, announced by Mme. Carreño-Sauret, Señor White, Señor Cervantes, M. Emile Sauret, and other well-known artists.

"Caste" was acted for the last time at Wallack's Theatre yesterday evening. To-night, Mr. Horace Wigan's version of "Nos Intimes," which bears the title of "Our Bosom Friends," will be produced, Mr. Gilbert's rentrée being simultaneous with this representation.

Messrs. C. J. Smith & Co. have leased Darling's Opera-house. They intend to open that central and beautiful theatre next week. It will be devoted, we hear, to representations of American comedy and drama, and to this end a numerous company, among the members of which are Messrs. Charles Vandenhoff, Jennings, and Lingham, and Misses Deland, Sara Stevens, and Lennox, has been engaged.

A TRAGEDIAN'S SORROW.

Signor Ernesto Rossi, lately acting at the Salle Ventadour, in Paris, received intelligence, three days since, of the death of his son. The deceased youth was aged, we believe, about twenty years. Signor Rossi's representations were at once suspended. His son died in Italy.

OBITUARY.

JOHN ROSS BROWNE.

A dispatch from San Francisco says that J. Ross Browne died at his residence in Oakland, Cal., yesterday morning. Mr. Browne was a man who had traveled much and seen much, and who knew so well how to tell what he saw that he will not be soon forgotten by those who have read any of his numerous books of travel. He was born in Ireland, in 1817, but his family came to America when he was a child and settled in Kentucky. His first voyage of adventure was down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, from Louisville to New-Orleans when he was eighteen years old. Soon after, he learned stenography and went to Washington, where he found employment for two or three years as a reporter in the Senate. But travel was more to his liking, and he embarked on a whaling ship for a long cruise. The story of this voyage is told in his *Etchings of a Whaling Cruise, with Notes of a Residence on the Island of Zanzibar,* which was illustrated from his own drawings. The volume was issued in 1844. For a time he was private secretary of R. J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury under President Polk. In 1849 he accepted a Government commission to California, and while there reported the proceedings of the convention that framed the State Constitution. He returned to Washington in 1850, and the next year went to Europe as a newspaper correspondent. He visited Italy, Sicily, Palestine, and other countries, and published, in 1853, an account of his travels under the title of *Yusef; Or the Journey of the Frangi, a Crusade in the East.* On his return to the United States he was appointed Custom-house Inspector for the north-western frontier and Pacific coast, and during his service there wrote many magazine articles, which have been collected under the name of *Adventures in the Apache Country.* He went to Europe again in 1861. While his family remained at Frankfort-on-the-Main, where his children were receiving their education, Mr Browne journeyed in many lands, Russia, Poland, Iceland, and Algeirs, among others. *The Land of Thor* and *An American's Family in Germany,* were the fruit of those wanderings. The books are sketchy, interesting, often humorous, and illustrated from the author's drawings. Returning to this country, he was appointed by the Government to investigate the extent of the mineral resources of the country west of the Rocky Mountains, and report thereon. His report, published in 1869, was entitled *Resources of the Pacific Slope,* and in his principal work, presenting not only a careful inventory of the mineral wealth of our gold coast, but much information upon its topography, climate, and general resources. In 1868 Mr Browne was appointed Minister to China by President Johnson, but he was recalled by President Grant in 1870, and F. F. Low, of California, sent in his place. Since that time Mr. Browne has lived in Oakland.

REV. SMITH PYNE, D. D.

Rev. Dr. Smith Pyne, late Rector of St. John's Church, Washington, died in this City on Tuesday last. He was a native of Ireland, and was educated at Eton, England. After arriving in this country he studied theology, and was admitted to holy orders by Bishop Hobart in 1826. He was in turn rector of a parish at Elizabeth, N. J.; Christ Church, Middletown, Conn.; St. John's Church, Yonkers; Calvary Parish, and St. John's Church, Washington. In the latter position he remained upward of twenty years. Dr. Pyne during the rebellion worked in the camps and hospitals and among the soldiers. He was at one time a Trustee of the General Theological Seminary, and of Trinity College, Hartford.

BISHOP M'LAREN CONSECRATED.

THE CEREMONIES AT CHICAGO—A LARGE NUMBER OF CLERGY PRESENT.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—The consecration of Rev. William Edward McLaren, S. T. D., as Bishop of the Northern Diocese of Illinois, took place at the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, on the west side, this morning. The building was filled at an early hour with a large audience, and hundreds were unable to gain admission. At about 11 o'clock the Bishop-elect arrived, and was escorted from his carriage to the sacristy, where he was surrounded by friends. The clergy took seats in the front three rows, the lay guests occupying seats immediately behind. The organ then played the Priests' March from "Athalie," and the procession entered, headed by the boy choristers, clad in white, followed by the men singers and the verger of the Cathedral, bearing the staff of office. On the altar stood a magnificent flower cross, several feet high. The reverend gentlemen on whom devolved the performance of the ceremony came in the following order: Right Rev. R. H. Clarkson, D. D., LL. D.; Right Rev. H. B. Whipple, D. D.; Right Rev. Edward R. Wells, S. T. D.; Right Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, D. D.; Right Rev. Joseph O. Talbot, D. D., LL. D.; Right Rev. John F. Spalding, D. D.; Right Rev. George D. Gillespie, D. D.; Rev. Samuel Chase, D. D.; Rev. Clinton Lock, D. D.; Rev. George Cushman, D. D.; Rev. James DeKoven, D. D.; Rev. George Worthington, and Rev. James A. Bolles, D. D., the latter two gentlemen acting as attending presbyters. Bishop McLaren was also escorted by Bishop Samuel A. McCloskey. Rev. Canon Knowles was Director of Ceremonies.

Bishop McLaren was seated at the upper end of the chancel, near the altar. Directly over the head of the Bishop on each side of the floral cross, were memorial tablets in black, silver, and gold, to the memory of his predecessors, Bishops Chase and Whitehouse. The choir then sang the song of praise, "The Angels Sing," in which the congregation joined. Then followed the "Venite," the eighth selection, the "Te Deum," and the benediction. This closed the morning prayers.

The ceremonies of consecration followed, Right Rev. Samuel A. McCoskry presiding, and Right Rev. R. H. Clarkson, and Right Rev. H. B. Whipple acting as presenters.

Bishop-elect McLaren knelt and received the testimonials, certificates, and other papers and insignia conferring on him the dignity of the office.

Right Rev. Edward R. Wells, S. T. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Wisconsin, then preached the sermon, at the conclusion of which the procession left the cathedral in the order in which it entered.

Delegations were present from Cleveland, Ohio, representing Trinity Church, of which Dr. McLaren was rector; also from various parts of Illinois and other States.

DEDICATION OF A CATHEDRAL AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—The Cathedral of the Holy Cross, one of the largest Catholic churches in this country, was dedicated here to-day with the usual imposing ceremonies, which commenced at 10 o'clock. Among the many clergy present were Bishops Lynch, of Charleston; Hendrickson, of Providence; O'Reilly, of Springfield; De Goesbriand, of Vermont; Healy, of Portland; Rev. Mr. Hughes, of Hartford, and prelates from New-York and other States. Archbishop Williams was celebrant of the Pontifical Mass, and Bishop Lynch preached the sermon. The immense edifice was uncomfortably filled by a congregation numbering at least 7,000 persons. The dedication ceremonies were of an unusual character. The scene inside the grand cathedral was magnificent. It was expected that Cardinal McCloskey would officiate, and his absence was a great disappointment. After the religious services were over there was a reception of the clergy, followed by a banquet, at the residence of the Archbishop. Pontifical vespers were begun at 5 P. M., and were followed by a sermon delivered by Rev. J. P. Bodfish.

CHURCH DESTROYED BY A MOB.

MONTREAL, Dec. 8.—A special telegram to the *Witness* from Oka, an Indian village on the Ottawa River, says the Protestant Indian Church was completely wrecked by a crowd of French Canadians—Roman Catholics—yesterday, the roof, steeple, and walls being leveled to the ground. One man was badly injured by the bell falling on him.

VIRGINIA STATE OFFICERS.

RICHMOND, Dec. 8.—The Legislature to-day elected the officers of the State Government, as follows: Secretary of the Commonwealth, James McDonald; Auditor of Public Accounts, William F. Taylor; Second Auditor, Asa Rogers; Treasurer, R. M. T. Hunter; Register of Land Office, S. M. Boykin; Superintendent of Public Printing, R. F. Walker; Superintendent of the Penitentiary, G. F. Strother; General Agent and Storekeeper of the Penitentiary, N. C. Taliaferro.

NEW NARROW-GAUGE RAILROAD.

BRATTLEBORO, Dec. 8.—At a largely-attended town meeting yesterday, Wilmington (Vt.) unanimously voted to bond the town for eight times its grand list in aid of the proposed Green Mountain Narrow-gauge Railroad, extending through from Turner's Falls, Mass., to the Canada line at Sherburne. Other towns along the route have already taken similar steps, and it is confidently expected that the road will be begun early in the Spring.

CHARLES O'CONOR'S ILLNESS.

Mr. O'Conor did not rally yesterday from the condition into which he had previously fallen. During the morning he threw up in an undigested state the fruit which he had eaten on Tuesday, but immediately afterward partook of a pear and a small quantity of grapes. It is over a week since he has digested food of any description, yet his mental faculties are unimpaired, and his friends experience great difficulty in restraining him from excessive conversation. When Dr. Keys visited the invalid to-day, he said: "Mr. O'Conor, you are talking too much; you will injure yourself." Mr. O'Conor replied in his peculiar manner, "I don't see why I should not talk; it is a pleasure to me to talk." Notwithstanding the stormy weather several lady friends of the family called, but very few gentlemen visited the house during the day. Mr. O'Conor's physician expresses the greatest wonder that he has survived so long. A similar case is not on record.

ENGLAND AND THE EAST.

THE KHEDIVE'S SUEZ CANAL SHARES.

THEIR PURCHASE BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT—THE TIDINGS ON 'CHANGE—ITS POLITICAL AND FINANCIAL INFLUENCE—ITS POSSIBLE RESULTS—MR. DISRAELI'S PARTY STRENGTHENED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 27, 1875.

The purchase by the Government of the Khédive's shares in the Suez Canal is, of course, the great topic of the week. At first the news rather staggered the Stock Exchange, the instinctive impression being that affairs must indeed have reached a very serious point when an English Ministry would involve itself in such transactions, and without consulting Parliament. What struck most people, in fact, was rather a sense of imminent danger than confidence in the remedy; but a little reflection has created a more hopeful feeling, and for the moment, at least, there is a general opinion that the Government has acted for the best. Whether this conviction will be maintained remains to be seen; and it is quite possible that, when the direct and indirect responsibilities assumed by England are more fully and distinctly realized, the present equanimity will be somewhat disturbed. The great point in favor of the Ministry, is that, though there may be inconveniences in the course they have taken, they were scarcely in a position to have a free choice on the subject, inasmuch as the question was not merely whether the proposed investment was a good one in itself, but whether they could afford to allow it to pass into other hands. There can be no doubt that, if they had refused the Khédive's offer, and some foreign Government had accepted it, there would have been a great outcry about their want of promptitude and courage. It may not be so great a security for England to have this hold upon the canal as is at present supposed, but on the other hand, it is necessary to consider how, if the canal went into other hands, it might be used against England, and I think there can be very little doubt that this was the decisive argument which influenced the Cabinet. They had only a day or two to make up their minds, and the risk of letting the chance slip seemed more formidable than that of seizing it. From a mere financial point of view the transaction is simple and reasonable enough. The purchase of the Khédive's shares will relieve him from serious embarrassments at an extremely critical juncture, and at the same time make Egyptian stocks more valuable for the future. On the other hand, as the Khédive is to pay five per cent. during the suspended payment of his coupons, and as the canal is a fairly promising speculation, England is not likely, in a money point of view, to be any great loser. It is doubtful, however, whether beyond the satisfaction of keeping some other power out of the thing, England will gain much. She will have a majority of voting power in the management of the canal, but no matter what she may do, she will be exposed to continual suspicion and distrust. It is sure to be said that she is working for political purposes of her own, without reference to the interests of the shareholders. Just now the canal is chiefly worked by Frenchmen, who are by no means fit for their work, but if competent English engineers are substituted, there will be a great howl in France. Again, attempts will no doubt be made by holders of stock to get themselves bought up on liberal terms, and it is easy to conceive that a persistent and aggravating opposition may be thought a useful weapon for that purpose.

Moreover, the English Government will also be apt to be embarrassed by the pressure of trading interests at home directed to obtain cheaper rates or other advantages for traffic; and the management of the canal will, altogether, be a great trouble to it. A voting majority in Paris will, by itself, be a very doubtful protection, and it would seem to be a matter of course that England will have to rely upon material defenses for the security of her property; her hold on the canal will give her a footing in Egypt, but this will be of no avail unless she occupies it effectively, and here grave responsibilities and complications will at once be encountered. On the whole, then, it is evident that in taking this step the country has been committed to a line of policy which may be expected to lead her on gradually to lengths which are as yet, perhaps, not clearly foreseen. As regards the immediate result of the operation on the money market, it will produce little disturbance, for it will consist chiefly of an exchange of paper in London, most of the Egyptian debts being due there.

There are some people already crying out that Parliament ought to be immediately summoned, in order to express its opinion on this question; but the answer to this is that no good could come of it. The Government had to come to a decision off hand, and had no opportunity of consulting Parliament. It has now come to a decision and has acted upon it, and what is done cannot possibly be undone. What, then, can be the good of talking it over? Taking a broad view of English opinion at the moment, I should say that there is no general desire to call the Government to account. Most people are satisfied that what it has done, whether a good or a bad thing in itself, was at least, under the circumstances, unavoidable, and that the only course is now to make the best of it. Besides, apart from the discretion of the act in itself, this display of courage and resolution has undoubtedly greatly strengthened the position of Mr. Disraeli and his colleagues, as to whose vigor doubts have of late been spreading even among their own party. It can hardly be doubted that this step will expose this country to the jealousy and suspicion of foreign powers, and that it will be regarded as a significant indication of the future intervention to which England has committed herself. It is like depositing the stakes of a prize fight, and any State which found that the English Government was out of the reckoning will now be undeceived. Mr. Disraeli can say to Russia that England has changed her Ministers since the Black Sea Treaty was torn up in her face. It is arranged that a representative of the English Government should go out to Egypt with special authority over the finances of that country. It is generally understood that the Khédive's offer was made, at the suggestion of Baron Rothschild, directly to the Premier. Mr. Disraeli has, in spite of his Christianity, been always *on mieux* with the Jews, who reckon him at heart one of themselves.

The appointment of Lord Napier, of Magdala, to the command at Gibraltar, not in itself a very important post, indicates the possibility of events which may make it desirable to have a practiced General there.

The Admiralty is again in trouble. Last Saturday the Iron Duke, iron-clad ram, which sunk the Vanguard, had a narrow escape from going to the bottom herself. She was making a trip in the Channel when she suddenly began to fill with water, and for a quarter of an hour or so the cause of the inrush could not be discovered. The crew, who had been transferred from the Vanguard, witnessed what seemed to them a repetition of the former disaster, and expected every minute to have to take to their boats. Happily, the fault was at last detected, and proved easy of repair. It has been ascertained that the origin of the accident was that the surface-condensers were overheated, that water had to be applied to cool them, and that various valves being out of order the sea got in. To make matters worse, it was found, during the period of alarm, that a distress signal could not be fired for want of powder. In the face of all this the Admiralty published an official statement that "the ship was in no possible danger," and has, with characteristic logic, followed this up by ordering a special inquiry into the causes of the accident. There can be no hope of saving Mr. Ward Hunt now; but the popularity of the stroke just played by the Ministry in regard to the Suez Canal will enable his colleagues to let him down easily.

The Prince's Indian journey is evidently hanging fire. His sporting exploits have been received with a burst of laughter. Pig-sticking is an unfortunate word, and quail-shooting, like sparrow-shooting, naturally excites the contempt of genuine sportsmen. Then, the special correspondents who accompany the expedition, but are excluded from close observation of the Prince's doings, are in great dudgeon and threaten to come home. Their employers in England are disgusted with the cost of Indian telegrams, and would be glad of any pretext to withdraw them.

The Earl of Ripon, who has hitherto kept up pretty much his old relations with English society, is now going to Rome for good and all. His spiritual advisers distrust the insidious influence of old associations, and he is to be isolated under the immediate surveillance of the Vatican. There has been some talk lately of the Marquis of Bute having shown signs of restiveness; but he is too great a catch, on account of his wealth, to be let go. The Church can afford to sell him some indulgences.

J. H. F.

THE COAL LOCK-OUT.

THE SCHUYLKILL COAL EXCHANGE DECIDES TO CLOSE ALL ITS COLLIERIES FROM DEC. 18 TO JAN. 22.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8.—To-day an important meeting of the Schuylkill Coal Exchange was held in the office of the Philadelphia Coal and Iron Company, in this city. Nearly every operator of any consequence working in the region was present, and over 100 collieries, including those owned or leased by the above corporation, were represented. The President of the Exchange, having abandoned the coal business, was not present, and Mr. Thomas was chosen to occupy the chair. The meeting began at 1 o'clock, and continued about an hour. The situation was thoroughly discussed, and it was finally resolved to suspend production from Dec. 18 to Jan. 22. It was also agreed to allow the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company to run enough collieries to supply their own furnaces, mills, and the Reading Railroad Company service. The meeting then adjourned. A gentleman who attended the meeting admitted that it had been decided to stop further production absolutely from Jan. 22 until about March 1, or until navigation opens.

MR. ROBERT BROWNING'S NEW POEM.

Mr. Browning's poem entitled "The Inn Album," published for the first time in the United States in the Sunday edition of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, is reviewed at some length in the *Athenæum* of Nov. 27. We make the following quotations from this review:

"In the brief notice we gave at the time of 'Aristophanes' Apology' we ventured to suggest not so much a source as a possible occasion of Mr. Browning's inspiration. Balaustion's 'Last Adventure' we ventured to think might well have grown out of Balliol talks over the 'Symposium'—a suggestion at which one or two critics of critics were pleased to be angry. If in 'Aristophanes' Apology' there was—as in truth there was—much to recall, not memories of Plato only, but also of one of Plato's commentators in 'The Inn Album,' at any rate every line from cover to cover is Mr. Browning's own. The drama—for drama it is—might well, in shorter form, have been one of the Dramatic Romances or Dramatic Lyrics by which its author is best known. 'Porphyria's Lover,' for instance, or 'Gold Hair,' or 'The Statue and the Bust,' or 'In a Gondola,' not to mention many others, would easily bear expansion into a volume at least this size, while Mr. Browning, no doubt, could, had he pleased, have shut up 'The Inn Album' in his own shorthand, leaving us to puzzle out its purpose for ourselves as best we might. Instead of this, all is writ large, and for once no one can talk of the writing as 'obscure' or 'cramped' or 'needlessly involved.'

* * * * * * *

"We have picked out these lines partly for their own sake, for they are very beautiful, partly because they tell the whole story of the piece, partly because they bring out, as Mr. Browning, since Shakespeare, alone seems able, a whole man's character in all its fullness and strength. For the rest, the three other characters are not equal to this one, or it may be that we understand them less. The cousin is a sketch, nor, for the purpose of the piece, did she need to be more. The elder man, who, 'blessed with rank and talent, has grown gray in idleness and sin of every sort,' is true enough to life. There are many such blackguards about, 'refinement every inch from brow to boot-end.' It has pleased Mr. Browning to etch one, as he etched, many years ago, the monk in the Spanish cloister. A great artist chooses his subjects. All we could wish is that there had been more in the scoundrel—that he had been less of the common card-sharper and rook, who is the peculiar product of Regent street and its disreputable clubs. We could have wished this, not for the sake of the poem merely, but for the sake of the lady. The villain is good enough to take in the boy—perhaps, though even the boy sees through him:

Oh, no airs!
Because you happen to be twice my age
And twenty times my master, must perforce
No blink of daylight struggle through the web
There's no unwinding? You entoil my legs,
And welcome, for I like it: blind me,—no!

But he is, surely, too commonplace a villain to be the first actor, or at any rate the first mover, in such a tragedy. Nor is it the least intelligible part in the woman that such a second-rate rogue should have marred her life. Her after-history is strange—not strange for a woman perhaps; many women have done the same—but strange for her. We can only remember the little foot-note under 'Marching Along,' at the commencement of the Dramatic Lyrics. 'Such poems as the majority in this volume might also come properly enough, I suppose, under the head of "Dramatic Pieces," being, though often lyric in expression, always dramatic in principle, and so many utterances of so many imaginary persons, not mine.' People will say, in a word, that the subject is painful, the story horrible; perhaps Mr. Austin, who can never be brought to see that Browning has now and then written poetry, will call it 'melo-dramatic,' by way of 'question-begging appellative.' Painful the tale is—as always is fit subject for a tragedy. But it is powerfully told. Once admit that such subjects are to be handled at all, and who is there but Mr. Browning able to handle them? For ourselves, if we may express a personal opinion, we rank 'The Inn Album' far beyond 'Hohenstiel-Schwangau,' beyond 'Fifine at the Fair,' beyond the 'Ring and the Book'—beyond anything Mr. Browning has written of late. To us it seems almost equal to 'Pippa Passes'—equal perhaps it would be, if we knew it equally well. Mr. Browning is reverting to his original simplicity, and with it his old strength is, not coming back, but once more fully showing itself."

THE GILMOUR CASE AT TORONTO.

TORONTO, Dec. 8.—Ex-Alderman Clements, who was arrested some days ago on a charge of complicity in the case of malpractice which resulted in the death of Miss Gilmour, was before the Police Magistrate to-day. Dr. Davis, whose sentence of death was commuted to allow him to testify in this case, gave some damaging testimony against Clements, showing him to be the party who sent the girl to Davis. The case will come up again to-morrow.

NOTES GONE TO PROTEST.

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—The notes of the Boynton Packing Company, No. 122 South Market street, went to protest Tuesday. The paper of the company has been indorsed by two heavy provision firms of this city, giving rise to rumors of suspension of the latter. The company, at a meeting of their creditors to-day, exhibited assets of about nine hundred thousand dollars to liabilities of $512,000. The committee will recommend an extension, as the condition of the company is by no means critical.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Consolidated Virginia	353½	Crown Point	25¾
California	66⅞	Yellow Jacket	79
Segregated Belcher	81½	Empire	5½
Ophir	52½	Alpha	18
Chollar	82½	Belcher	24¾
Savage, new stock	16¼	Confidence	20¾
Imperial	8½	Sierra Nevada	18⅛
Mexican	19¾	Exchequer	14
Gould & Curry	20	Overman	48
Best & Belcher	54¼	Justice	37½
Hale & Norcross	37½	Caledonia	27½

A NEW DETECTIVE AGENCY.

An arrangement is being perfected to form a new detective agency in this City, composed of a late Secret Service detective and two of the Police Head-quarter's detectives who were recently dismissed.

TWEED STILL AT LARGE.

THE PROSPECTS OF HIS CAPTURE

WHAT THE AUTHORITIES ARE DOING—THE NUMBER OF MEN ENGAGED IN THE SEARCH—FALSE CLUES AND WORTHLESS INFORMATION.

More than four days have now elapsed since the escape of William M. Tweed from Warden Dunham and Keeper Hagan, and every hour that has passed has seemingly served only to mystify the circumstances attending his disappearance, to obscure the means of his departure, and to confuse the officers engaged in searching for him by the manner in which all the supposititious clues have, one after the other, failed. Not less than fifty or sixty men, including the Police detectives and the spare deputies of the Sheriff's posse, are engaged in the search, but every effort thus far made has been without definite result. The good intentions of many people have undoubtedly served to foil the pursuit, if there ever was any chance of a recapture, as so many persons have sent stories or made statements to the Police and to Sheriff Conner that other trails have been neglected in order to follow up those which for the moment gave promise of success, but, after delay, trouble, and exposure, only proved false, as others had done. Speaking on this subject yesterday, Sheriff Conner said that one of the first places that suggested itself to his mind on Saturday night as a place of concealment, or of preparation for a start, was the residence of Mrs. McMullen, at Fifth avenue and Thirty-ninth street. While he was thinking of this search, the information was brought to him of a man who had hired a locomotive at Hunter's Point to overtake the through express over the Long Island Railroad, who had paid $50 for the engine, and who had left a $500 bill in the hands of the railway Superintendent, as he had nothing smaller. This looked like the case of a man who was in earnest and rapid flight, and he, with some assistance, at once went to Hunter's Point to investigate the matter, and much time was wasted. Mr. Clark, the gentleman who hired the engine, and his father, a merchant of this City, had since called on President Matsell and explained the affair, and had also collected the $450 change from the railroad company. Mrs. McMullen's house was subsequently searched, but no trace of Tweed was then found, but there are many reasons for believing that he was there early Saturday night. No later than Tuesday night, about 11 o'clock, President Matsell received information which at the time appeared to the Sheriff also as quite important, and they at once mustered some fifteen or twenty men and proceeded to John A. Halligan's house, No. 1,000 Second avenue, surrounded it, and proceeded to search it from roof to cellar. Men were posted in front and rear and on the roof from adjoining houses, and after every room in the house had been searched, creating no little consternation among the occupants, it was found that Tweed was not there. Halligan was for years a confidential employe of Tweed, and there were reasons which led to the belief that Tweed was on his premises.

The following are specimens of other false "clues" which have been received: On Tuesday morning a letter was received by mail at Police Head-quarters addressed to "Chief of Police Matsell," marked "Private and important," and which read as follows:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, '75.

Chief of Police Matsell:

I have a friend who has been working on the Vanderbilt Buildings foot of Sixty-fifth street and North River, and he tells me that for the last week or ten days there has been lying off the dock a fine, trim-built yacht, and on Friday last she took on board a number of trunks and boxes, and this morning she is gone. Quite likely Hon. Wm. M. Tweed took passage. He said those on board appeared to anxiously look for some one—perhaps you can get information there which may serve yet to catch the Boss-thief. Truly,

A CITIZEN.

The letter was placed in the hands of Superintendent Walling, who referred the matter to Sergt. Washington Mullen for investigation. Yesterday Sergt. Mullen made the following report:

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, PRECINCT NO. 24, Dec. 8, 1875.

George W. Walling, Superintendent:

SIR: Upon investigating the matter contained in the letter referred to me I would respectfully report that the only yacht lying in the vicinity stated was the Dolphin, owned by a Mr. Lush, of Yonkers. She arrived on Friday and sailed on Saturday morning, and I learn is now off Yonkers. Respectfully,

WASHINGTON MULLEN,
Sergeant Twenty-fourth Precinct.

The above is a specimen of the numerous communications which are continually received by Superintendent Walling in regard to the flight of Tweed, the information contained in them being in almost every case entirely worthless.

The Grand Jury yesterday continued its inquiry into the circumstances and facts attending Tweed's escape, and examined William M. Tweed, Jr., Acting Warden Watson, and Deputy Warden William L. Gardner, of Ludlow Street Jail, also Chester Lamb, the livery-stable keeper, and Mrs. McMullin's coachman.

SHERIFF CONNER'S VIEWS.

Sheriff Conner, when asked yesterday if he had any objections to stating what his belief was as to Tweed's whereabouts, based on the information he had received from all sources, stated emphatically: "I don't think Tweed is twenty-five miles from this City now, and I don't believe he has been on the water at all. That is the conclusion I am forced to, with the knowledge I have obtained." This, too, is the opinion of nearly all the detectives, judging from the way they are working, for it is known that there are police and private detectives on the search in New-York, Brooklyn, Westchester County, and even in Connecticut.

A rumor prevailed again yesterday that the Governor had suspended the Sheriff pending the hearing of charges against him, but the report was unfounded. When questioned on the subject Sheriff Conner said that he had received no writ or order of suspension from the Governor, "and," he added, "if the Governor suspends me now, while I am embarrassed as I am by this whole matter and occupied as my time and my thoughts are, I will certainly resign. I am not going to have this whole affair on my hands, with some one else put in here to run this office, and in the end, perhaps, cover me with still other responsibilities than those that now surround me." It is not a little curious to know that last Saturday was Sheriff Conner's fifty-fourth birthday.

ANOTHER BROOKLYN BOY HEARD FROM.

A boy who confirmed the story told by the boy whom Sheriff Conner took with him to New-York on Monday night, had a long conference with Superintendent Campbell, of the Brooklyn Police, yesterday. Beyond the fact that Mr. Campbell's youthful visitor of yesterday confirmed the statement made by the boy who held the horses of the carriage in Furman street on Saturday night, nothing could be learned. Two New-York detectives are working on the Tweed case in Brooklyn.

A STRUCK JURY ORDERED.

ARGUMENTS BY WHEELER H. PECKHAM AND DAVID DUDLEY FIELD—AN AFFIDAVIT FROM TWEED SWORN TO ON THE 4TH INSTANT.

The application for a special or struck jury in the Tweed Ring suits which was made by Wheeler H. Peckham for the Attorney General, representing the people, came up for argument before Chief Justice Davis, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday afternoon. At the appointed time the court-room was exceedingly crowded, though the greatest quiet prevailed during the proceedings, which were listened to with eager interest. No demonstrations of any kind were made. The case was called at 2:35 P. M., when counsel on both sides answered that they were ready. Mr. Peckham then addressed the court, saying that the application was for a struck jury, and was made on his affidavit and on the pleadings in the case.

Dudley Field, of counsel for the defendant, then read the following affidavit of the defendant, which is the one taken on Saturday morning last, immediately prior to Tweed's escape:

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.: William M. Tweed, of said City, being duly sworn, says, that William Walsh, County Clerk of New-York, is hostile to this deponent; that shortly previous to the election of 1873, when said Walsh was a candidate for the office he now holds, this deponent requested him to pay a sum of money which he owed this deponent; that after some delay and reiterated demands the brother of said Walsh called upon deponent and handed him the money due, saying, among other things: "Heretofore we have always been your friends, but now we are against you, and Billy and I will get even with you yet for this."

WILLIAM M. TWEED.

Sworn to before me, this 4th day of December, 1875.
WILLIAM L. GARDNER, Notary Public, New-York County.

Mr. Peckham then gave an outline of the contents of the affidavit on which the application was made, which was published in THE TIMES on Nov. 30. Continuing, he said that the statute under which the motion was made provides for a struck jury in three cases. The first of these was where a fair and impartial jury cannot otherwise be obtained. The second case was where the importance of the suit demands it, and the third is where the intricacy of the matters involved was such as to require it. In regard to the first point, he would say that if there ever was a case whose importance would demand a struck jury this was the one. He never knew of a case involving larger amounts, nor one where more vital questions of public policy and more affecting the public interests came in. It had been the uniform practice of courts to grant struck juries in cases of libel against public officers. This was not on account of the officers, but on account of the public interest which was concerned. In regard to the third point—the intricacy of the case—Mr. Peckham asked what could be intricate enough to require a struck jury. According to our system of drawing jurors, in which anybody who is a citizen and above the age of twenty-one can serve, good juries were difficult to secure. In England the special juries go along, *pari passu*, with the ordinary juries, and any person is there entitled as a matter of right to have such a jury if he avers that his case is one requiring it. What propriety, he asked, could there be in trying cases of the kind in question before a jury of barbers, hack-drivers, and stablemen? What was there in the training of these persons to qualify them to serve? If a struck jury was to be denied in this case, in what case would it be granted, and of what use was the statute on the subject? If these cases were not important, what were? Could there be a stronger case in which greater risks would be run in impaneling an ordinary jury? Mr. Tweed had sworn that he was on bad terms with the County Clerk. This need be no bar, however, to the granting of the application. If the County Clerk cannot serve, the court can select two persons to "strike" the jury.

David Dudley Field, senior counsel for Tweed, then began his argument in opposition to the application. He said they objected to any disposition of his case by forms different from those heretofore generally in use in respect to other persons. The object of the motion was, in effect, to pack the jury. It would give to the County Clerk or some other person power to name the jurors by whom the defendant was to be tried; to select from the whole body of jurors for this County forty-eight such persons as he chose, from which number twenty-four were to be summoned, and out of the twenty-four twelve drawn by ballot were to be named by the Clerk or other person without responsibility and without control. Though the power of having such a jury, counsel continued, was given by statute, there was only one case reported in twenty years, and only two or three in the last century. Attorney General Pierrepont, while sitting as a Judge, had said that in his vast experience he had found that only twelve or fifteen of the jurors would attend, and that there was a better prospect of a fair trial with an ordinary than with a struck jury. Again, the plaintiff had given notice of trial, and had afterward made the motion for a struck jury. These two actions were inconsistent, as the jury would have to be summoned at least six days before the next sitting of the court, which, in his opinion, was the next term. But the plaintiff's counsel always maintained that he had a clear case. If this were so, could he not show this as well before an ordinary jury. "But," added Mr. Field, "the counsel professes himself anxious to try the case against the defendant on its merits and recover judgment against him. I will give the counsel the best opportunity he will ever have. The County suit, the record of which I hold in my hand, has been at issue and ready for trial ever since January, 1873. It is in the hands of attorneys and counsel whom nobody can suspect of collusion with the defendant. That is the only suit that should ever have been brought. If the counsel will take it up and abandon the others, which should never have been brought, I will consent to go to trial to-morrow, and promise to facilitate the proceedings and interpose no objection to the fullest inquiry whether the defendant wrongfully received any money or property belonging to the County, and, if so, how much, and no objection to the recovery of judgment for that amount or any part of it, as the law will justify. If this offer is not accepted and the plaintiff's counsel persist in pressing these actions of the State with all their newly-invented machinery of oppression, then it will be our duty to resist them by all lawful means and defeat them if we can."

Mr. Peckham in reply said he had never met with such generosity. It was really laughable. The counsel wished him to abandon the State suits in which they had attached Tweed's property, and had held him in $3,000,000 bail until he ran away. The counsel now wished them to give up the advantages the people had obtained by the processes in these suits in order to fight the other suits, in which, even if successful, they could get nothing. It was an instance of magnificent generosity, and on a par with the other offers of the counsel. Mr. Peckham then combated the other points raised by Mr. Field, and concluded by offering his papers to the court.

Judge Davis, in declining to take the papers on either side, said there was no necessity for taking the case into consideration. It had been ably and fairly presented on both sides. If there was any objection to having the County Clerk "strike" the jury, there would be no difficulty in providing other persons *pro hac vice* to do so. It was an unusual practice to have such a jury, and had occurred only once in his experience. Nevertheless the statute provided for cases so extraordinary as to come within it. In regard to the amounts involved the present suits were sufficiently serious to be regarded as important. The first action is to recover an amount equal, with interest, to between seven and eight millions of dollars. The other is to recover over a million of dollars. When, in a demand of this sort, affecting especially the interests of the public, the Legislature had deemed it necessary to provide a special act, giving the State the power to prosecute, this added to the seriousness and importance of the case. After referring to the interest the case had excited, and the difficulties experienced in obtaining a jury in the criminal suits against Tweed, and of presenting the evidence on the former trial, Judge Davis said that the system of challenging, as carried out, had the effect of excluding from the jury-box the reading and thinking men of the community. He continued: In a case of this kind it was wise to select as jurors high-toned, honorable men, who would be able to say that they would give a verdict on the evidence rather than on the impressions they had gained by conversation about the matter or by reading the daily papers. He said, in conclusion, that he had nothing to do except to grant the motion. It was wisest, best, and safest for the people, safest for the accused, and fairest for both to have a struck jury in the case.

The case was then adjourned until 1 P. M. to-day, when counsel will present the names of those whom they desire to draw the jury. Two men, one to be submitted by the counsel on each side, are to act in the drawing.

SOLOMON & SONS.

The well-known firm of B. L. Solomon & Sons, Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway, have prepared a stock of goods particularly adapted to this season, which they are selling at very low prices. Times are hard, and they have recognized this rather unpleasant fact in the greatly reduced rates at which their goods are marked. They exhibit a beautiful and extensive assortment of what may be termed fancy articles in furniture, all of the finest workmanship, such as writing tables, pedestals, chess and card tables, canterburys, book-rests, jardinieres, desks, footstools, and ottomans, elaborately ornamented chairs, little Japanese tables in sets of four, cabinets, &c. Many of these articles are splendid specimens of marquetrie work, in which the skill of the painter is prettily imitated by the worker in colored woods. They have, too, a fine assortment of lace curtains, which are quite in demand for holiday presents. These are all marked at very low prices, and any one wishing to buy so elegant an adornment of the house cannot do better than to visit this establishment. Their stock of general furniture would well repay the time devoted to its inspection. Some of their cabinets and bedroom sets are superb. One large cabinet intended for the new house of Senator Jones, at Washington, is a most elaborate specimen of elegant workmanship. Finely-carved bedsteads, ranging in price from $500 to $1,000 may be seen by the dozen. Then their curtain materials, in finely-prepared leather, silk, and satin, with cornices, brackets, &c., to match, are among the finest and most elegant of their kind in the City. They have also a large stock of the best carpets, French wall papers, gilt moldings, and everything which goes to the furnishing of the most elegant house, in all varieties and at all prices.

THE BROOKLYN FRAUDS.

One of the chief difficulties which the Brooklyn Tax-payers' Association had to encounter in collecting evidence against the members of the Ring was the timidity displayed by many persons who were in a position to give testimony against the guilty parties, but who feared the loss of place or the threats of the Ring. This difficulty has been in a great measure surmounted by reason of the fact that the Tax-payers' Association has recently been able to give a guarantee that all persons who gave truthful evidence against those guilty of fraud in connection with the Municipal Government would be afforded protection. Since this arrangement has been effected, very important evidence has been obtained by the association in connection with the East River Bridge, the Hudson avenue sewer, the Third avenue sewer, and the laying of the Guidet pavement on Atlantic avenue. A number of affidavits in connection with this matter were made yesterday, and a member of the Taxpayers' Association stated last night that the papers in some of the suits would probably be served either to-day or to-morrow. The reason for delay is that those having the prosecution in charge wish to make such preparation as will secure success.

COL. DES ANGES IN THE PENITENTIARY.

Col. Robert W. Des Anges, who was convicted of having acted in complicity with Charles L. Lawrence and others in smuggling silk goods into this port under the name of "hosiery," was taken to the Albany Penitentiary on Friday last by Chief Deputy United States Marshal Kennedy and Deputy Marshal Denbert. He was completely prostrated, and said nothing during the trip. On arriving at the Penitentiary, he was installed as an assistant in the Medical Department, and will have a comparatively easy time. He was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of $10,000. Under a recent United States statute, when a term of imprisonment, accompanied by a fine, has been served, and the fine is not paid, the prisoner is kept in confinement thirty days longer, and if he then swears before a United States Commissioner that he is unable to pay his fine, he is released, unless it can be shown that he has perjured himself. Col. Des Anges' wife holds, in her own name, a house and farm, worth $10,000, near Plainfield, N. J., but he has no property that can be traced as belonging to him. Lawrence, formerly the Secretary of the Americus Club and the boon companion of Tweed in Ludlow Street Jail, is soon to be tried for the same offense of which Des Anges was convicted.

THE HEBREW FAIR.

The Hebrew Fair in aid of the Mount Sinai Hospital was continued at Gilmore's Garden yesterday. During the afternoon and evening the building was visited by several thousand persons, and the sale of fancy goods and other articles was very large. The charitable prize drawings and other features of the occasion were well patronized, and the arrangements for the comfort and convenience of the guests were carried out with a thoroughness and promptitude which reflected great credit upon the management. The fair is an unquestioned success, and should be attended by all who desire to aid the deserving charity in whose interest it is held.

PROGRESSIVE ITALY.

THE CLERGY AND THE BISHOPS.

PARLIAMENTARY INTERVENTION IN FAVOR OF THE PRIESTS—MARRIAGE FOR THE PRIESTHOOD—THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE TIBER—THE CAPITAL AS IT IS—DON CARLOS AND THE PRESS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Tuesday, Nov. 23, 1875.

We are waiting with interest for the introduction into Parliament of the bill—supplementary but not auxiliary to the law of guarantees to the Papacy—which has for its object to protect the lower clergy against the tyranny of the Bishops. The Minister, Minghetti, in an extra-Parliamentary speech, promised this measure as one which had engaged the attention of the King's Council, and so nearly matured as to be in form for legislative consideration. The vassalage of the clergy to their episcopal masters is such as to excite the commiseration of all who sympathize with manly self-dependence. There has been a movement very recently with the object in view of calling the clerical party to engage actively in political organization with reference to local elections. A considerable number of members of the Papal aristocracy have signed a call upon all of the Pope's party to band together with the end in view of fighting, at the polling booths, their enemies, as they call them, of the new Italy. This action is in accordance with the decision arrived at in the Catholic Congresses, so-called, not long ago held at Venice and in Florence. The Pope, as leader of the party, has just published a brief, in which he approves of the proposed action, and gives his benediction to all who may join the faction, or lend aid and comfort to the cause which it is its purpose to serve. His Holiness, as usual, gives expression to his feeling of despair of the world as the current at present runs, and sees nothing but disaster as the result of the measures taken by various Catholic Governments.

MARRIAGE FOR THE PRIESTHOOD.

It may be said, without risk of contradiction, that Italy is well prepared for the scheme of legislation which the Ministry are about to propose. Many of the inferior clergy will hail with satisfaction the prospect of partial release from the control of the prelates, with protection from the civil authority. The people of many communities are also well prepared to take part in the selection of their Pastors, and will exercise the right as soon as a formal legal act puts it in their power. Another step which the Government, with great advantage, might take, would be the restoration to the priests of the liberty to marry; a privilege allowed to the clergy until it was taken away by Gregory VII., in the eleventh century. With domestic ties, new sympathies would be aroused, and the priests would be less a drag upon society. As it is at present in Italy, the clerical class have neither family nor country. The truth of this does not depend upon our testimony, but upon that of the Italians themselves. The press of the country is more and more occupied with the discussion of the question of the position, to be fixed by law, which the ecclesiastical power is to hold in connection with civil affairs. The Pope is constantly repeating the charge that the Italian Government is laboring to destroy the Roman Catholic Church and religion itself. No reflecting person, either in or out of Italy, believes in the truth of this charge. The Government is simply laboring to defend itself against its worst antagonist, which would put it out of the way to-morrow if it had the power, and call the foreigners once more into the country to rule. The directors of political affairs in Italy wish every help which the Church and religion can supply to strengthen their hands in the work of making the nation more united, more intelligent, and moral, and in all respects nobler than it has been in the past. The means used are different from those of the old system, now become in part inefficacious. We may yet see the party of the Pope, now generally called by Italian writers the "Catholic Party," struggling for places for its candidates in the Parliament of the country, and in that way the actual order of rule may be accepted.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE TIBER.

We are not yet quite certain whether anything will come at present of the Tiber improvement projects, several of which are before the public. The main feature of nearly all of them is the cutting of a new bed for the river, from a point two or three miles above the city to another about the same distance below. The cost of the work to be done varies according to different authorities, and the estimates are probably more or less speculative, as not a few persons are looking for the opportunity for a profitable job. The estimates range from 33,000,000 up to 130,000,000 francs. The calculations are sufficiently elastic, but where the money is to come from is the point not yet quite settled. There has been already considerable blundering and waste in the use of money, and there is not near so much to show as there should be for past expenditures. Millions of francs have been sunk in the hollow between the churches of Santa Maria Maggiore and San Giovanni in Laterano, in the massive foundations for buildings which will not be raised probably for a great many years. The distance of that quarter from the present centre of Rome is more than two miles. Attention is more than ever directed to the broad open area between the Castle of St. Angelo and Monte Mario, where, on the dead level of the fields, sufficient space can be found for the accommodation of an additional population of 50,000 or 100,000. Not enough new houses are yet built to have any influence to reduce rents.

THE CAPITAL AS IT IS.

Rome is a gigantic village, which has grown up in a helter-skelter fashion, with no order or regularity. One-half the town is a labyrinth of narrow, crooked streets, leading to nothing, and in which one may be easily lost. Some foreigners who have known the place twenty years cannot find their way from the Pantheon to the Chiesa Nuova without a map or a guide. If half the buildings were thrown down and more convenient avenues of communication opened, the remedy for actual defects would be but partial, for these defects penetrate to a great depth below the present surface. In breaking up the ground to put down drains, fragments of ancient wall of enormous thickness are everywhere encountered, through which it is as difficult to penetrate as through the solid masses of a stone quarry. They are now carrying a drain across the square of the Pantheon, and, at a depth of ten or twelve feet below the modern level, blocks of travertine of great thickness are come upon, which it is not easy to remove. Every kind of débris is thrown out, from fragments of what were once representations of the human form to bits of tiles and vessels of terra cotta which served for domestic use one or two thousand years ago. The ground is a mass of minute objects upon which the hand of man has wrought, crumbled by time and destructive violence into indiscriminate and worthless ruins.

SPANISH TOPICS.

The comical part which Don Carlos lately proposed to play in the Spanish drama is the cause of much merriment in the Italian newspapers. The country of Don Quixote, and so many other Dons, which has for so long a time excited a sentiment of pity for its self-imposed calamities, is now liable to fall into ridicule. So it follows in the order of the night—after the tragedy the farce. The Italian newspapers find in this Stentorello part of Don Carlos signs of a flatting out of his enterprise of restoring Spain to the place of "leader of the Latin race." For the rest, the rôle of Bombastes is not that which a true hero in the earnest struggle which Europe is carrying on for its own redemption should be ambitious to play. So far as concerns the general condition of Spain, the conduct of the Vatican seems now to be more and more conciliatory. A little while back the course pursued was such as to hinder rather than help the country in its complicated straits. It is characteristic of Spain, that at a moment of multiplied difficulties, like the present, instead of giving entire attention to the search for prosaic and very practical remedies for existing evils, it should be praying the Pope to order the re-establishment in that country of titles of chivalric honors, which have dropped out of use as Europe has got further off from the Middle Ages. It is stated that the Pontiff has exercised his prerogative and conceded the knightly privileges asked for.

AN EMBARRASSED RAILROAD COMPANY.

A plan for the purchase and reorganization of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad has been proposed by a number of the first mortgage bondholders, representing about $5,000,000, among whom are Messrs. Richard Irvin, A. A. Low, John Castree, C. M. Fry, C. P. Huntington, William Whitewright, A. Masterton, David Stewart, Jonas G. Clark, C. Burkhalter, and Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, of this City. A suit for foreclosure having been commenced in the United States Circuit Court, and a Receiver having been appointed, they say it seems inevitable that a foreclosure of the mortgages and a sale of the property must now take place; and if this result can be secured under the right conditions, it is obviously for the best interest of all concerned that it should be consummated as early as practicable. They think that under these circumstances it will be necessary, in order to prevent a sacrifice of the property, and to protect the interests of the bondholders and creditors, that they should themselves become the purchasers, under a suitable plan of reorganization. This plan will be submitted to the bondholders of the road at an early day, as prompt action is required in view of the fact that the matter is now before the court.

MORE SUNNYSIDE BODIES RECOVERED.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 8.—The grapplers to-day succeeded in recovering the body of Samuel Rutledge from the water at the Sunnyside wreck. The body of Mrs. Stewart was also brought to the surface, but it slipped from the grapple and went down again. It will probably be recovered to-morrow. To-night the bodies of Bridget Monahur, William Howard, George Green, and Susan Rex were forwarded to New-York in coffins on the steamer John S. Hasbrouck. The body of Mrs. Haywood was sent to New-York by rail. Capt. Teson and Col. Wolcott, of the Sunnyside, will remain at the wreck until all the bodies are found and sent to their friends.

THE RUTLAND MURDERER CONVICTED.

WATERTOWN, Dec. 8.—After a two days' session, the Coroner's jury in the case of Sarah Conklin, who was murdered Nov. 30, at Rutland, brought in a verdict against Frank Ruttan. The bloody frock worn by him on the day of the murder has been found, and it is said he has made a partial confession.

PRESIDENT GARRETT RE-ELECTED.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 8.—At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company this afternoon John W. Garrett, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President of the company. The ensuing year will be the eighteenth of Mr. Garrett's incumbency.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE IN BROOKLYN.

About 9 P. M. yesterday Mrs. Jane Moore attempted to commit suicide by taking a dose of Paris green. Dr. Anderson administered antidotes, and the woman will probably recover.

Consumption, Weak Lungs, Dyspepsia, General Debility, and Weakness promptly cured by WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SODA, $1 and $2 per bottle. Prepared only by WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, No. 36 John st., New-York. Sold by all Druggists.

Veteran Teeth.

It is pleasant to see in the mouths of the aged teeth that have withstood the ravages of time.

All teeth may be preserved perfect and serviceable, pure in color and underanged in position during a whole lifetime by the regular use of SOZODONT.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st.
Established 1815. No branch offices.
Card Engravers, Label and Job Printers. Stationers, &c.

Everdell's Principal Office, 302 Broadway.—Elegant Wedding and Ball Cards, Foreign Note Papers, Monograms, &c.

Save your Doctor's Bills by using WISTAR'S BALSAM of WILD CHERRY for coughs, colds, &c. 50c. and $1.

Use Brummell's Celebrated Cough Drops.—The genuine have A. H. B. on each drop.

MARRIED.

HUMPHREY—BULL.—On Tuesday, Dec. 7, by Rev James M. Ludlow, D. D., WILLIAM H. HUMPHREY, of Brooklyn, and LOUISA NICOLL, daughter of H. K. Bull, of this City.

McCOLLEY—VAN VORST.—Nov. 28, 1875, at Lawes Church, Milford, Del., by Rev. Mr. Torbert, EDWARD B. C. McCOLLEY, of Milford, to ELIZA B. VAN VORST, youngest daughter of Cornelius Van Vorst, formerly of Jersey City.

MILLETT—CHILD.—On Tuesday, the 7th inst., at the Church of the Holy Communion, South Orange, N. J., by Rev. John Cotton Smith, D. D., assisted by Rev. D. C. Millett, D. D., and Rev. Henry V. Degen, D. D., DANIEL C. MILLETT, of Milwaukee, Wis., and KATE M., daughter of the late Alonzo Child, of New-York. No cards.

WOOD—MOORE.—On Wednesday, Dec. 8, at St. James' Church, Newtown, Long Island, CATHERINE L., daughter of C. L. Moore, of Newtown, to W. SPENCER WOOD, of this City.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—On Wednesday, Dec. 8, CORNELIUS V. ANDERSON, in the 60th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

ARNOLD.—On Tuesday evening, Dec. 7, ALFRED P. ARNOLD, in the 64th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 170 East 93d st., on Friday, Dec. 10, at 11 o'clock.

BATES.—On Tuesday morning, Dec. 7, of diphtheria, FRANKIE, daughter of Robert T. and Frances A. Bates, in the 7th year of her age.

Funeral on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from No. 114 East 59th st.

BROWN.—At Astoria, Tuesday, Dec. 7, suddenly, of heart disease, JAMES BROWN, in his 60th year, formerly of Philadelphia.

Funeral at Church of Redeemer, Astoria, Thursday, 3 P. M. Interment Friday, at Laurel Hill, Philadelphia.

DAVIDSON.—At North Bergen, N. J., Dec. 7, DAISY M. DAVIDSON, aged 15 years, 7 months, and 21 days.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral services, from the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Wm. M. White, Bergenwood av., on Thursday, Dec. 9, at 2 P. M. Car leaves Union Hill at 1:30 P. M.

DICKINSON.—On Tuesday morning, Dec. 7, at his residence, No. 47 Downing st., Brooklyn, Rev. BAXTER DICKINSON, D. D., in his 81st year.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, which will be held at Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

DODD.—At Orange, N. J., on the 6th inst., MARY DODD, widow of Allen Dodd, deceased, aged 86 years.

Funeral at the Central Presbyterian Church of Orange, opposite the residence of the deceased, on Thursday, the 9th inst., at 12 o'clock noon.

GILMORE.—EMILY WARE, the beloved wife of William J. Gilmore, on Wednesday morning.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 20 Clarkson st., on Friday, Dec. 10, at 1 o'clock.

HILLHOUSE.—London, England, Nov. 4, 1875, Col. ALAN W. HILLHOUSE, late of her Majesty's East India Service.

LEE.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 7, 1875, ALICE, youngest daughter of the late Thomas E. and Harriet A. Lee.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her uncle, H. B. Sheldon, on Friday, the 10th inst., at 3 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 2 P. M. train from New-York, from foot of Barclay and Christopher sts.

PULIS.—On Dec. 8, 1875, MARTHA, wife of William J. Pulis, in the 70th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 428 West 33d st., on Friday evening, Dec. 10, at 7 o'clock.

PYNE.—On Tuesday, Dec. 7, in the 73d year of his age, Rev. SMITH PYNE, D. D., formerly Rector of Calvary Church in this City, and for twenty years Rector of St. John's Church, Washington, D. C.

The friends of the family and those of his sons, John Pyne, and Revs. H. R. and C. M. Pyne, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. Mark's Church, 2d av., corner 10th st., on Friday, 10th inst., at 10 A. M., without further invitation.

SMITH.—Suddenly, at Farmingdale, Long Island, on Monday, Dec. 6, WILLIAM FOWLER SMITH, late of the City of New-York, in the 51st year of his age.

His remains will be taken to White Plains Friday, Dec. 10. Funeral from the Old Church at 11 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at depot to convey the friends to the church.

STREET.—In Norwalk, Conn., on the 7th inst., FRANK W., only son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. C. Street, aged 14 years and 3 months.

Relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral from the house, at 2 P. M. Friday, 10th inst.

SYMS.—On Wednesday morning, Dec. 8, RACHEL A., wife of William J. Syms.

Relatives and friends of the family respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, Dec. 10, at 10:30 A. M., from late residence, No. 18 West 45th st.

THOMAS.—In Montclair, N. J., Tuesday evening, Dec. 7, FANNIE A., wife of George C. Thomas, in the 29th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of G. F. Thomas, No. 631 Carlton av., Brooklyn, Thursday, Dec. 9, at 2 o'clock P. M.

TOBITT.—Dec. 7, MORTON I. TOBITT, in the 26th year of his age.

Funeral from No. 286 South 9th st., Brooklyn, Eastern District, Thursday, Dec. 9, at 1:30 P. M.

VAN WYCK.—Dec. 8, 1875, MARGARETTA, daughter of the late Stephen and Catherine Van Wyck.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 100 West 11th st., Friday, 10th inst., at 3:30 o'clock P. M.

WICKS.—In Brooklyn, Dec. 8, 1875, FRANK EDWIN, youngest son of Lizzie C. and the late Alfred Wicks, aged 6 years.

Funeral services will be held at No. 11 Lefferts place, on Friday, 10th inst., at 2 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AT REDUCED PRICES!
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
NEW STYLES SOCKS.
WARD'S SHIRT STORES,
381 BROADWAY, CORNER WHITE ST,
862 BROADWAY, CORNER 14TH ST.
1,121 BROADWAY, CORNER 25TH ST.

AN
ELEGANT PRIVATE LIBRARY.
NOW ON EXHIBITION AT THE
CLINTON HALL SALE-ROOMS,
A PRIVATE LIBRARY, COMPRISING
AN UNUSUALLY FINE COLLECTION
OF STANDARD AND ILLUSTRATED WORKS,
THE BEST EDITIONS, IN FINE BINDINGS,
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, THURSDAY
AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, DEC. 9 AND 10.
AT 7:30 O'CLOCK.
The Messrs. LEAVITT, AUCTIONEERS.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Foreign Mails for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 11, 1875, will close at this office on TUESDAY, at 9 A. M., per steamer Idaho, for Europe, via Queenstown; on WEDNESDAY, at 9:30 A. M., per steamer Algeria, for Europe, via Queenstown; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., per steamer Klopstock, for Europe, via Plymouth; on SATURDAY, at 11:30 A. M., per steamer America, for Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, and at 11 A. M., per steamer City of Berlin, for England, Wales, and Ireland, and at 11 A. M., per steamer Labrador, for France direct; and at 11 A. M., per steamer Victoria, for Glasgow direct.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY, Gravel, Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) Two pamphlets, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's Specific, ASAHEL, MADE OF GOD, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author and proprietor, free to any address. Depot and reception rooms, No. 200 Broadway, N. Y.

BAPTIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Meeting THIS EVENING in the Calvary Baptist Church, 23d st., at 7:30 o'clock. Lesson taught by Rev. R. S. MacArthur, "Jesus and Thomas," and an address by Rev. I. D. Herr, of the Central Baptist Church.

Music by the choir of the Sixteenth Street Church. Prof. Robert Elder, Organist.

WILLIAM PHELPS, President.

$10,000 REWARD.

Escaped from the custody of the Sheriff of the County of New-York,

WILLIAM M. TWEED.

The above reward will be paid for his capture and return to the New-York County Jail.

WILLIAM C. CONNER, Sheriff.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION, Twenty-fourth Ward, West Farms, will be held at the head-quarters of the association, (Ittner's Hall,) on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, at 8 o'clock, to take action upon the charges against Enoch Vreeland, Jr., and A. T. B. Howard, and for the purpose of nominating officers.

JOHN V. TRAPHAGEN, President.

NO. 1 MAIDEN LANE AND NO. 556 BROADWAY
BAGS, POCKET-BOOKS,
and FINE LEATHER GOODS at
CROUCH & FITZGERALD'S
TRUNK STORES.

CHEAPEST BOOKSTORE IN THE WORLD.
165,792 ENGLISH GIFT-BOOKS AT OUR PRICE.
87,924 BEAUTIFUL JUVENILE BOOKS AT YOUR PRICE.
102,924 BIBLES AND PRAYER-BOOKS AT ANY PRICE.
LEGGAT BROS., No. 3 Beekman st., opposite new P. O.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

BRAINERD, ARMSTRONG & CO., MANUfacturers of sewing silk, machine twist, button-hole twist, and embroidery silks, 469 Broadway, N. Y., 301 Market st., Philadelphia.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

39 UNION SQUARE. 39

AUGUST BRENTANO begs to inform the public that he has constantly in stock all the newest publications of the Messrs. HARPER & BROTHERS, D. APPLETON & CO., J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, DODD & MEAD, G. W. CARLETON & CO., ROBERTS BROTHERS, A. D. F. RANDOLPH & CO., T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, PORTER & COATES, J. R. OSGOOD & CO., MACMILLAN & CO., GEORGE ROUTLEDGE & SONS, SCRIBNER, WELFORD & ARMSTRONG, SHELDON & CO., DICK & FITZGERALD, LITTLE, BROWN & CO., HURD & HOUGHTON, CASSELL, PETTER & GALPIN, ESTES & LAURIAT, HENRY HOLT & CO., and all other publishers of repute, at the very earliest moment of their issue from the press.

BRENTANO'S LITERARY EMPORIUM,
39 UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK. 39

PUBLISHED THIS DAY:
A FARMERS' VACATION.

By GEORGE E. WARING, Jr., of "Ogden Farm," author of "Whip and Spur." Beautifully and copiously illustrated. 1 vol., 8vo, $5.

A volume of delightful description of a journey through one of the most delightful portions of Europe, written with a freshness which the reader cannot fail to thoroughly enjoy. Col. Waring, in the Summer and Autumn of 1873, made a trip through some of the Netherland provinces, a portion of Normandy and Brittany and the Channel Islands, sight-seeing being made subservient to agricultural research. The one, however, is so craftily qualified by the other, that the ordinary reader glides from the description of chapels and ruins and rustic maidens into that of Jersey heifers and Guernsey breeders without any consciousness of change or lack of interest. The volume is printed on heavy paper, and contains nearly 250 illustrations, some of them as fine specimens of wood engraving as may be seen in any holiday book of the season.—*Boston Transcript.*

ENGRAVINGS FROM LANDSEER.

Twenty-four Heliotype Plates, reproducing with the utmost fidelity some of the most famous of LANDSEER'S works, including "The Challenge," "Chillingham Red Deer," "The King of the Forest," "The Monarch of the Glen," "High Life," "Low Life," "Laying Down the Law," "Shoeing the Bay Mare," and others of equal beauty, with a full account of Landseer's Life and Works. 1 vol., large quarto, $10.

☞ A beautiful holiday volume.

_ For sale by booksellers. Sent postpaid, on receipt of price, by the publishers,

JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO., Boston.
E. P. DUTTON & CO., No. 713 Broadway, New-York, special agents for J. R. O. & Co.'s publications.

SEND TWO STAMPS FOR PUTNAM'S NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE (just ready) of the best selections of ENGLISH and AMERICAN new STANDARD and CHILDREN'S BOOKS suitable for presents and the library.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS,
4th av. and 23d st. and 1,155 Broadway, New-York.

39 UNION SQUARE. 39

SPECIAL NOTICE.
BRENTANO'S LITERARY EMPORIUM.

AUGUST BRENTANO begs to announce to his numerous friends and patrons that he has REMOVED THE LITERARY EMPORIUM from No. 33 to No. 39 UNION SQUARE, same block, one door below 17th st., where are to be found the usual complete assortment of BOOKS, PERIODICALS, and PAPERS, American and foreign, which have made

BRENTANO'S LITERARY EMPORIUM
the most popular institution of its kind in the United States.

39 UNION SQUARE. 39

"Where sweets compacted lie."

THE LITTLE CLASSICS

Fascinating little volumes.—*Boston Journal.*

THE ONLY NEW BOOK OF JUVENILE POETRY FOR THIS SEASON.
THE HORN OF PLENTY OF HOME POEMS AND HOME PICTURES.

Unrivaled in freshness of contents, quality of authors, and splendor of engravings. Nearly ready.

WILLIAM F. GILL & CO., Publishers, Boston.

MONEY, CURRENCIES, AND BANKING.
By CHARLES MORAN
Price 40 cents.
FOR SALE AT
BRENTANO'S LITERARY EMPORIUM,
39 UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK. 39

HARRISON MILLARD'S NEW CHRISTMAS ANTHEM in G, just published, 75c.; J. R. Thomas' great song, "Must We Then Meet as Strangers," 40c.; Sullivan's "Let Me Dream Again," 40c.; "Rondo in G," Beethoven—"Rhapsodie Hongroise" No. 14, Liszt, and "Marche Heroique" as played by Von Bülow. Published by Ditson & Co., 711 Broadway.

"A BOOK FOR ALL TIME AND THE finest holiday book of the season," writes a prominent critic of "Laurel Leaves."

WILLIAM T. GILL & CO., Publishers, Boston.

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS BUY DR. FOOTE'S SCIENCE IN STORY. Five humorously illustrated volumes.

POLITICAL.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock at head-quarters, No. 352 West 35th st. Punctual attendance requested.

HENRY G. LEASK, President.
BENJAMIN F. ANDERSON, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 8, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	25	Oil-cake, pkgs	164
Bees-wax, pkgs	1	Pork, pkgs	1,535
Cotton, bales	9,808	Beef, pkgs	411
Bl'k-eyed Peas, bags	62	Cut-meats, pkgs	4,723
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls	61	Lard, pkgs	2,283
Copper, bbls	78	Sugar, bbls	199
Copper, cakes	152	Butter, pkgs	6,507
Dried Fruit, pkgs	68	Cheese, pkgs	9,232
Eggs, bbls	1,465	Tallow, pkgs	137
Flour, bbls	20,091	Lard-oil, bbls	50
Wheat, bushels	83,700	Dressed Hogs, No	149
Corn, bushels	31,856	Peanuts, bags	245
Oats, bushels	12,492	Pecans, pkgs	255
Malt, bushels	2,610	Rice, pkgs	100
Beans, bbls	576	Sugar, N. O., hhds	35
Peas, bushels	4,300	Starch, bxs	648
Buckw't Flour, pkgs	15	Rice Chaff, bags	166
Oat-meal, bbls	400	Tea, half-chests	2,416
Hops, bales	65	Tobacco, hhds	51
Hides, No	1,102	Tobacco, bxs, &cs	844
Hides, bales	1,468	Whisky, bbls	755
Leather, sides	8,688	Wool, bales	757
Molasses, N. O., bbls	2,034	Syrup, bbls	16
Crude Turp't'e, bbls	50	Skins, bales	13
Resin, bbls	215		

CANDLES—Have been selling slowly since our last, with Adamantine quoted steady at 13c.@17c.; Paraffine, 20c.@21c.; Sperm, plain, 29c.@30c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c., ℔ lb.

COAL—Has been quite moderately sought after at easier and irregular prices. We quote: Liverpool House Cannel at $17@$18; Liverpool Gas Cannel at $12; Newcastle Gas, $6 25@$7; Scotch Gas, $6 50@$7 25; Provincial Gas, $4 50@$5 25; American Gas, $6 50@$7 25; Cumberland soft, $5 75@$6 25; American Cannel, $12@$14, and Anthracite at $5@$6 50 for Chestnut to Stove.

COCOA—Has been quiet, but steady, with Maracaibo quoted at 26c.@30c.; Caracas, 14c.; Guayaquil, 9½c.@10c.; San Domingo, 7¾c.@8c., gold, ℔ lb.

COFFEE—Dull to-day; quotations nominally as before.

COTTON—Has been advanced 1-16c. ℔ lb., for early delivery, with a fairly active demand noted, closing, however, tamely at the improvement....Ordinary quoted at 11c.; Low Middling, 12 13-16c.@13 1-16c.; Middling, 13¼c.@13 7-16c....Sales were officially reported, for prompt delivery, of 3,275 bales, (of which 2,120 bales were on last evening,) including 1,855 bales to shippers, 1,350 bales to spinners, and 70 bales to speculators....The business for forward delivery has been quite extensive, but at lower prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 28,800 bales, (of which 9,500 bales were on last evening, and 19,300 bales to-day,) with 1,700 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with December options closing at 13 5-32c.@13 3-16c.; January, 13¼c.; February, 13 13-32c.@13 7-16c.; March, 13⅝c.@13 21-32c.; April, 13 13-16c.@13 27-32c.; May, 14c.@14 1-32c.; June, 14 3-16c.@14¼c.; July, 14 11-32c.@14 13-32c.; August, 14 13-32c.@14 15-32c., showing a decline of 1-32c.@⅛c. ℔ lb....The receipts at this port to-day were 9,808 bales, and at all the shipping ports 26,652 bales, against 22,788 bales same day last week, and thus for this week 121,208 bales, against 109,242 bales same time last week.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been less sought after within the range of $2 30@$2 35 for No. 1, short and full count.

FISH—The general market has been comparatively tame. Supplies of most kinds have been moderate. Prices have not varied materially. We quote: Dry Cod from $4 75@$6 25 ℔ cwt.; Dry Cod, in drums, $5@$7; Hake, $4@$4 50; new Mackerel quoted at $18@$26 for No. 1, $15@$17 for No. 2, and $8@$10 50 for No. 3 ℔ bbl.; Pickled Herrings, $3 75@$6 50; Smoked Herrings at 26c.@39c. for scaled, and 23c.@25c. for No. 1 ℔ box, (the higher figures from store;) Dutch Herring, $1 15 ℔ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Business has been less active in State and Western Flour. The export demand has been moderate, on a comparatively steady basis, for desirable lines of shipping Extras. In most other descriptions the dealings have been on a restricted scale, with prices ruling essentially as last quoted. Sales have been reported since our last of 15,250 bbls. of all grades, including unsound lots, at $4 50@$5 75, mainly at $4 75@$5 35; very inferior to choice No. 2 Flour, $3 60@$4 25; poor to choice Superfine and Western at $4 35@$4 75, chiefly at $4 50@$4 65; inferior to choice Extra State, $4 85@$5 35, mainly at $5@$5 25; choice to fancy do., $5 35@$5 85, mainly at $5 50@$5 65; City Mills Extra, $5@$6 60, chiefly at $6@$6 50; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 85@$5 50; round-hoop Ohio at $4 85@$5 35 for small lots and lines; very poor to very choice Minnesota Extras, plain, $5 15@$7, mainly at $5 35@$6 25, and patent at $6 60@$9 50, chiefly at $7@$7 60; and trade and family Extras within the previous range....Included in the sales have been 6,400 bbls. shipping stock on the basis of our quotations, of which were 1,400 bbls. very choice Extra Milwaukee at $5 50 ℔ bbl....Southern Flour, about steady, but inactive; sales 950 bbls....Rye Flour, unchanged; sales 275 bbls....Corn Meal as last quoted, on sales of 550 bbls.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been moderately active with prime quoted steady, and low grades a shade easier. Demand mostly from export buyers. Winter Wheat quiet at about former rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 124,000 bushels at $1 35 for strictly prime No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 35 for do., (about 3,000 bushels,) in store; $1 32 for No. 1 do., in store, (8,000 bushels taken on speculative account;) $1 26@$1 27 for No. 2 do., afloat, mainly at the latter rate for strictly prime; $1 23 (in part) for prime No. 2 Chicago Spring; $1 14@$1 15, mostly at $1 14, for No. 3 Milwaukee do., afloat; $1 12@$1 15 for Mixed Spring; $1 12 (in part) for No. 3 Chicago Spring; $1 01@$1 04 for Rejected Spring; $1 30@$1 35 for Amber Western, in store and afloat; and on the previous basis (nominally) for Red and White Western....Corn has been less active, and quoted a shade cheaper, closing, however, rather steadier. Sales have been reported since our last of only 41,000 bushels, at 74½c.@75c. for sailing-vessel Mixed Western, mainly at 74¼c.@74½c. for prime, afloat; 73½c. for do., in store; 73½c. (nominally) for steamer do., afloat; 75c. for High Mixed Western, car lots; 74½c.@75½c. for Yellow Western; 65c.@71c. for damp to prime dry new Mixed Western, mainly at 69c.@71c., afloat; 71c., in part, for new Yellow Western....Rye steady; sales, 8,500 bushels Canada, in bond, reported at 90c....Malt, Peas, and Buckwheat about as last quoted....Of Barley sales were reported of 8,000 bushels Jefferson County on private terms; market steady, but quiet....Oats have attracted less attention, and have been quoted rather easier in price, though holders of prime were claiming full figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 42,000 bushels at 43c.@49½c. for very poor to choice Mixed Western, car lots, mostly at 45c.@46½c. for inferior to about fair ordinary, and 48c.@48½c. for very good; 46c.@52c. for White do.; 49c.@52c. for White State; and 47½c.@48½c. for Mixed State....Hay and Straw about as last quoted. ....Feed in better request and rather steadier in price; included in the sales were 3 car-loads of Rye Feed at $23@$24; 1,200 bags 60 lb. Feed at $20 60@$21 25, and sundry lots of 40 to 50 lb. Feed within the range of $19@$20 ℔ ton.

HIDES—Sales have been reported of 2,000 Montevideo, 700 Buenos Ayres Seconds, 1,500 Dry Texas, 524 Tampico, 230 Mexican, 491 Dry and Dry-salted Matamoras, and 65 bales Calcutta Buffalo on private terms.

HONEY—Has been very quiet, with San Domingo, in bond, quoted at from 71c.@73c., and Cuba at 80c.@82c., gold, ℔ gallon.

HOPS—Have been in comparatively slack demand, with New-York State, new crop, quoted at 12c.@16c.; Eastern, 10c.@15c.; Wisconsin, 10c.@15c.; Yearlings, 8c.@10c.; Olds, all growths, 4c.@6c.; California, 17c.@20c.

LEATHER—Has been moderately active on the basis of previous quotations.

MOLASSES—Of New-Orleans, 225 bbls. reported sold at 58c.@61c. Market steady, but otherwise dull.

NAILS—Have been inactive on the basis of $3 for common Fence and Sheathing.

NAVAL STORES—Resin quiet and quoted rather weak, with Strained to good strained quoted at $1 70@$1 77½. Sales 300 bbls. medium and fine grades at $2 75@$4 ℔ 280 lb....Tar and Pitch dull, as last quoted....Spirits Turpentine in light demand; quoted at 36½c.@37c. for merchantable.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been quoted rather steadier, on the basis of 7c., in bulk, and at 10¼c., in shipping order, for early delivery, but has been inactive....Refined has been very quiet, with early delivery quoted at 12⅝c....Refined in cases, 16½c.@19c....Naphtha at 9½c. for City....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at 12c.@12¼c....At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, at 12c.@12½c. ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in light demand for early delivery and quoted rather weak in price. Sales for early delivery have been reported of 120 bbls. new Western Mess, in lots, at $21 90, and 20 bbls. Thin Mess at $21 25....Western Prime Mess quoted at $20@$21, with City quoted at $22 50; Extra Prime, $16@$16 50....And for forward delivery, Western Mess has been held with more firmness, but has been less active, with sales of 1,000 bbls., seller December, $21 35@$21 50, closing at $21 35, and 1,250 bbls., February option, at $20 75@$20 90, closing at $20 85 ℔ bbl. ....Dressed Hogs have been in better supply and moderate demand, with City quoted at 8¾c.@9½c. for heavy to very light....Cut-meats have been in light request at irregular rates....Sales have been reported of 20,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 11c.@12¼c., and sundry small lots of City bulk stock within the previous range. Also 15 bxs. Clear Bellies at 12¾c....Bacon held more confidently, in view of the favorable Western advices, but quiet here. City Long Clear quoted at 11c.; Western do. at 10¾c....Sales for Western delivery 300 bxs. Long and Short Clear at 10c.; 100 bxs. Long Clear at 9¾c., and 500 bxs. Short Rib at 10⅛c. ℔ lb.... Lard has been quoted 1-16c.@⅛c. higher, with a better inquiry noted....Of Western Steam, for early delivery, sales have been reported of 800 tcs. new at 13c.@13 1-16c....And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 1,750 tcs., seller December, at 13c.@13 1-16c.; 1,750 tcs., seller January, at 13⅛c.@13 1-16c., closing at 13 3-16c.; 750 tcs., seller February, at 13c¼.@13 5-16c., closing at 13 5-16c.; 1,000 tcs., March, at 13⅜c.@13 7-16c., ℔ lb....And of City Lard, 175tcs. Steam and Kettle at 13c., and 100 tcs. No. 1 at 12½c.... And of Refined Lard, sales have been reported of 1,250 tcs. for the Continent, part at 13¼c., and 200 tcs. for the West Indies, at 12⅝c. ℔ lb....Beef steady; sales, 225 bbls. and 50 tcs., also 125 bbls. Beef Hams....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs quite moderately dealt in on the basis of previous quotations....Tallow has been less active, at about former rates, with sales of 100,000 lb. good to prime at 9⅝c.@9¾c., with choice City held at 9⅞c.; 50 tcs. at 9⅞c.; and 50 bbls. at 9⅜c....Stearine in more demand with prime Western, in tcs., quoted strong at 13c.; choice City, in hhds., at 13⅜c.@13½c. ℔ lb. Sales, 250 tcs. Western, for February, and 250 tcs. do. for March delivery, on private terms.

SALT—Has been moderately active at firm prices, with Liverpool Ground ranging from 90c.@$1; Liverpool Fine at $1 35@$2 60, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, 25c.; St. Martin's, 30c.

SALTPETRE—Very quiet at 5⅛c.@5¼c., gold.

SKINS—Have been generally quiet at about former rates.

SOAP—Has been quoted firm, with Castile at 8¾c.@9c.; Colgate's Family, 8½c., currency; Eureka, 7c.@7½c., and W. F. Taylor's Family, 7c., less usual discount, on a fair inquiry.

SUGARS—Raw strong, as last quoted, on a fair inquiry; sales, 205 hhds. Centrifugal at 9⅛c.@9¼c., and 165 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 7¼c.@7½c....Refined firm and in good demand.

TEAS—Active at steady rates; sales, 4,500 half-chests Japan on private terms.

WHALEBONE—Has been inactive, but steady on the basis of $1 40, gold, for Arctic, ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Dull; held at $1 17, with $1 16 bid. No sales reported....Of Alcohol, 50 bbls. reported sold at $2 18, free, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—A fair business has been reported in the way of berth freights at firm rates, with room by sail and steam in quite moderate supply. The chartering movement has been less active, but rates have been generally quoted as before, on a restricted offering of tonnage. Demand mostly from the Grain, Petroleum, and Cotton interests....For Liverpool the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 3,000 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@11-32d. ℔ lb; 500 bbls. Flour at 3s. ℔ bbl.; 50 pks. Tallow at 32s. 6d.; 200 tons Oil-cake (of recent shipment) at 27s. 6d.; and 2,000 bbls. Sugar (our report of which was accidentally omitted yesterday) at 35s. ℔ ton; and by steam, 1,300 bales Cotton, mainly at 7-16d. ℔ lb.; 40,000 bushels Grain, rumored, (as of through freight) but without reliable particulars; 150 bbls. Pork at 6s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; 4,700 pks. Provisions, mainly Bacon, (part reported as through freight,) within the range of 50s.@55s., closing with Bacon quoted here at 55s.; 90 tons Leather at 80s.@85s.; 300 bbls. Oysters at 5s.; and 1,100 bbls. Apples, part at 5s. ℔ bbl.; also, a British ship, 1,273 tons, placed on the berth hence for general cargo; a British bark, 588 tons, hence, with about 3,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; an American ship, 1,430 tons, with Cotton, &c., from Norfolk, at £2,850....For London, by steam, 2,000 bbls. Flour on private terms, quoted at 3s. 6d. ℔ bbl. asked; 24,000 to 32,000 bushels Grain (of through freight and recent shipment) reported at 11½d. ℔ bushel. Also, a German ship, 1,120 tons, hence, with about 7,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. 3d. ℔ bbl....For Glasgow, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain at 10½d. ℔ bushel; 950 pks. Provisions at 50s. ℔ ton....For Bristol Channel direct, a Norwegian bark, 303 tons, hence, with about 1,650 quarters Grain at 7s. 1½d. ℔ quarter....For the United Kingdom direct, a German bark, 445 tons, hence, with about 2,250 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 6s. ℔ bbl.; and Resin and Turpentine (to complete cargo) at proportionate rates.... For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 520 tons, hence, with about 4,100 quarters Grain, at 7s. 6d. ℔ quarter; and another bark, with about 4,200 quarters Grain, rumored at the same rate, but without confirmation; also a British bark, 884 tons, with about 6,000 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 7s. 3d. ℔ quarter....For Havre, a British ship, 1,064 tons, with Cotton, from Norfolk, at £2,168....For Barcelona, an American brig, with about 1,100 bales Cotton, from Mobile, reported at 1⅜c. ℔ lb....For the Mediterranean, an American bark, 328 tons with about 2,100 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 9d. ℔ bbl....For Cadiz, an American schooner, 397 tons, with Lumber, from Brunswick, reported at $15....For Trieste, a British bark, with about 3,450 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, at 6s. 10½d. ℔ bbl....For Rio Janeiro, a British brig, with about 2,600 bbls. Flour, from Richmond, reported at 95c. ℔ bbl....For a French Windward Island, an American schooner, 231 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at $1,600....For St. John, P. R., a brig, with Lumber, from St. Mary's, at $7, silver....For Vera Cruz, an American schooner, 175 tons, with Lumber, from Pensacola, at $10....For New-York, an American schooner, about 2,000 bbls. capacity, with Coffee, from the Spanish Main, reported at 55c.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 8.—Flour dull. Wheat opened excited and higher, owing to incorrect Liverpool quotations; closed lower, but at an advance on yesterday's quotations; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1, spot; sales at 99⅞c.@$1 02, seller January; closed at $1 00⅞, seller January; $1 02½, seller February; No. 3 do., 80¼c.@80½c.; Rejected, 68c. Corn irregular, but in the main higher; No. 2 Mixed, 48¾c.@49c., spot; 48¼c bid, seller December; 44¾c.@45c., seller January. Oats—Demand good at full prices; 30¼c.@30⅜c., spot; 30⅛c.@30½c., seller January; Rejected, 26c. Barley—Demand good at full prices. Rye quiet, but firm. Dressed Hogs quiet, but steady; sales at $7 75@$8. Pork strong and higher at $19 40, spot; $19 45, seller January; $19 50, seller February. Bulk Meats—Demand fair and prices have advanced; Shoulders, 7⅛c.@7¼c.; Short Rib Middles, 10⅛c.@10¼c.; Short Clear Middles, 10⅝c. Whisky, $1 11. Receipts—Flour, 14,000 bbls.; Wheat, 89,000 bushels; Corn, 15,000 bushels; Oats, 23,000 bushels; Barley, 19,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 11,000 bbls.; Wheat, 27,000 bushels; Corn, 12,000 bushels; Oats, 7,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels. At the afternoon call of the board Wheat firm and ⅛c. higher. Corn unchanged. Oats firmer at 30⅜c., cash. Provisions unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 8.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat—Demand fair and market firm at $1 25@$1 32. Corn quiet but steady at 47c.@48c. Oats—Demand fair and market firm at 30c.@45c. Barley firmer, held higher; Canada, $1 10@$1 25. Rye nominally unchanged. Pork inactive at $20 50@$21, spot; $20 50 seller February. Lard inactive; Steam, 12½c.; Kettle jobbing at 13¼c.@13½c. Bulk Meats nominally unchanged; sales of Clear Rib Sides at 11¼c., buyer March. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Green Meats—Demand fair and prices have advanced; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Sides, $10 25@$10 30. Hams, 10½c.@10⅞c. for heavy and light. Hogs—Demand active and prices have advanced; common light, $6 60@$6 90; fair to good packing, $7@$7 40; choice Butchers, $7 40@$7 50, all sold; shipments, 100 head; receipts 3,735 head. Whisky—Demand good at full prices; sales at $1 09. Butter steady and unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 8.—Sugar—Demand active; sales common to good common, 5⅜c.@5½c.; fair to fully fair, 6¼c.@7⅛c. Molasses firm; Centrifugal, 25c.@35c.; common, 30c.@38c.; fair, 40c.@42c.; Prime, 44c.@45c.; strictly Prime to choice, 47c.@51c. Flour in good demand; Superfine, $4 25; Double Extra, $4 50; Treble, $4 75@$5 50; Choice and Family, $5 75@$6 50. Corn-meal dull at $2 65. Corn quiet at 57c.@60c. Oats firm at 45c.@52c.; Blackseed Oats, 55c. Bran quiet at $1. Hay quiet; Eastern, $22. Pork dull and lower; new, $22; old, $23. Dry-salted Meats quiet; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¾c.; Clear Sides, 11c. Bacon —No Shoulders; Sides jobbing at 13¼c.@13⅜c. Hams —Sugar-cured scarce; choice, 17½c.@18c.; inferior, 15c.@16c. Lard dull; jobbing at 13c. for Tierce, packers'; 13c. for Refined, and 14½c. for Keg. Coffee—Nothing doing; nominal; ordinary to prime, 18¾c.@21½c. Whisky quiet; Rectified, $1 12@$1 15. Exchange—New-York Sight, ¼ discount; Sterling, $5 51@$5 51½ for bank; Gold, 114¼.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 8.—Wool—Demand quite steady, and market firm for all grades. Fine Wools continue to attract attention, and for California there is an active demand. Combing and Delaine fleeces are very scarce, and Medium fleeces are also in light stock; in fact, there are no surplus stocks of any kind, which gives a healthy tone to the market; sales of X and XX Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces at 46c.@48c., and Medium and No. 1 fleeces at 48c.@50c.; XXX fleeces sold at 49c.@50c., and Picklock is held at a higher price; very little done in Wisconsin and Michigan fleeces, prices ranging from 42c.@48c. for X and Medium. Combing and Delaine fleeces sold at 48c.@65c. for washed, and 40c.@49½c. for unwashed, including Kentucky at the latter rate; in California Wools the sales have been at 16c.@34c. for Fall and Spring, according to quality. Pulled Wools are in moderate demand at 37c.@50c. for Super and X.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 8.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat firmer; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 40@$1 41 bid, cash; No. 3 do., $1 28½. Corn opened firm but closed dull; No. 2 Mixed, 43½c.@44½c. Oats firmer; held higher; No. 2, 34½c. Barley and Rye unchanged; little doing. Pork firmer at $20, cash; $19 90, March. Bulk and Green Meats—Stronger feeling, but only a limited jobbing demand. Lard higher at $12 12½@$12 20, here; $12 10 up the country. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 12. Hogs higher; Yorkers, $6 35@$6 65; Packing, $6 85@$7 10. Cattle dull but unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 8,000 bushels; Corn, 15,000 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels; Rye, 255 bushels; Hogs, 3,000 head; Cattle, 700 head.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 8.—Lake Receipts—Wheat, 33,000 bushels. Railroad Receipts—Flour, 6,200 bbls; Wheat, 17,000 bushels; Corn, 21,500 bushels; Oats, 17,000 bushels; Barley, 13,000 bushels. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 6,200 bbls.; Wheat, 67,000 bushels; Corn, 60,000 bushels; Oats, 17,000 bushels; Barley, 12,000 bushels. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat inactive; No. 1 Milwaukee offered at $1 28; No. 2 do., $1 20; no buyers. Corn scarce; three cars new, on track, sold at 60c.; No. 2 Mixed Western nominally 65c. Oats nominally 38c. Rye nominally 80c. for Milwaukee. Barley quiet and firm; no sales reported. Pork quiet at $21 50 for heavy Mess. Lard quiet at 13½c. Highwines nominally $1 15.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 8.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 30; No. 3 do., $1 20; Extra White Michigan, $1 32; No. 1 do., $1 26; Amber Michigan, $1 17; seller January, $1 18¾; seller February, $1 23¼; No. 2 Amber Michigan, 97c.; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 21; No. 2 Dayton and Michigan, $1 18; Rejected Red, 87c. Corn—Demand fair and market firm; High Mixed, 53c.; seller December, 54½c.; new, spot, 49½c.; seller January, 49½c.; Low Mixed, new, 48½c.; No. 2 White, 47½c.; no grade, 54½c.; new, 46½c.; damaged, new, 42½c. Oats dull, but unchanged. Receipts—Wheat, 10,000 bushels; Corn, 18,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 300 bbls.; Wheat, 1,000 bushels; Corn, 20,000 bushels; Oats, 6,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 8.—Flour steady; sales of 1,700 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $7 75 for Amber Winter; $8 for White Winter; $8 25 for double extra. Wheat unchanged; sales of No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 40; extra White Michigan at $1 55. Corn dull; sales of 1,200 bushels at 70c.@72c. Barley firm, quiet; sales 2,000 bushels No. 1 Canada at $1 23; No. 2 Bay held at $1 16. Corn-meal, $30 for bolted; $29 for unbolted ℔ ton. Mill-feed—Shorts, $17@$18 50; Shipstuffs, $19@$21; Middlings, $25@$27 ℔ ton.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 8.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1 05@$1 15. Corn quiet but firm; new, 45c.@50c. Oats quiet but firm. Rye quiet but firm at 75c.@80c. Provisions quiet but firm; nominally unchanged. Pork, $21 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7½c.@7⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10½c.@10⅞c.; Clear Sides, 10¾c.@10⅞c., as to age, all loose. Lard quiet but firm; Tierce, 13½c.@14c.; Keg, 14¼c.@14⅜c. Whisky quiet and unchanged at $1 09. Bagging quiet and unchanged.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 8.—Wheat, Rye, Oats, and Corn quiet and unchanged. Barley active; sales of 30 cars at $1 05 for stained No. 2 Canada; $1 12 for straight do.; 35 cars Canada, by sample, on private terms; 2 cars choice Bay at $1 20, and 9,500 bushels Bay, in store, at $1 25. Malt in steady demand; $1 25 paid for a car, city made, from Canada seed.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 8.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 33½c. Resin quiet at $1 42½ for strained. Tar steady at $1 70.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 8.—Printing Cloths market steady, with quiet business.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 8—12:30 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 1¾ ℔ cent.; United States bonds, 1867s, 109½; 10-40s, 106; Erie Railway shares, 14⅜.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £15,000.

4 P. M.—United States Bonds, 1867s, 109½. Erie Railway shares, preferred, 30.

Evening.—Linseed-oil opened at 24s. 9d.@25s., and closed at 24s. 9d. ℔ cwt. Spirits of Turpentine, 25s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—Exchange on London 25f. 14c. for short sight. Rentes 66f. 62½c.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 8.—United States Bonds, new 5s, 99⅞.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 8—12:30 P. M.—Cotton, to arrive, 1-32d. dearer. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped November and December, at 6 13-16d.; do. do., January and February delivery, at 6 13-16d. Sales of Middling Orleans, Low Middling clause, shipped December and January, (per sail,) at 6 15-16d.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is active and firmer; Middling Uplands, 6 15-16d.; Middling Orleans, 7 3-16d.; sales, 15,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 3,200 bales, all American. Sales of Middling Orleans, Low Middling clause, shipped November and December, at 6 15-16d.

1:30 P. M.—Breadstuffs—Corn, 34s.@34s. 6d. ℔ quarter for Mixed Western. Provisions—Lard, 58s. ℔ cwt.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, at 6⅞d.; sales of Middling Orleans, regular contract, shipped December and January, (per sail,) at 6⅞d. Breadstuffs—Wheat, 9s. 10d.@10s. ℔ cental for Red Winter.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 8,300 bales were American.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped December and January, per sail, at 6⅞d.

5 P. M.—Breadstuffs—Corn, 33s. 6d.@34s. ℔ quarter for Mixed Western. Refined Petroleum, 11d.@11½d. ℔ gallon.

ANTWERP, Dec. 8.—Petroleum, 29f. for fine Pale American.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

Only one auction was carried through at the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, Dec. 8, namely: Sale by William Kennelly, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, F. V. B. Kennedy, Esq., Referee, of a small frame cottage, with plot 50 by 100, situate on West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street, south side, 68.3 feet east of Broadway, late known as St. Ann's avenue for $2,500 to E. McLaughlin, Trustee and plaintiff in the legal action. The remaining auctions announced were adjourned as follows: Sale by E. A. Lawrence & Co., of lots on Nichols place and Prescott avenue, Dyckman estate, 15th inst.; sale by A. H. Muller & Son, of the house and lot on Broome street, south-east corner of Thompson street, 15th inst.; sale by same firm of two lots, on East Fifty-fourth street, west of First avenue, 22d inst.; sale by George H. Scott of two lots on Fifth avenue, north-east corner of Ninety-second street, sine die, and sale by R. V. Harnett of the premises No. 74 Walker street, sine die.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The sales noticed for to-day, at the Exchange, are the following:

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., special guardian's sale, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of V. K. Stevenson, Esq., of the two three-story and basement brown-stone-front houses, with lots each 20 by 80, Nos. 1,520 and 1,522 Broadway, east side, 40.5 feet north of Forty-sixth street. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. O'Neill, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100.4, on East Fifty-eighth street, north side, 180 feet east of Third avenue.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John N. Lewis, Esq., Referee, of one plot, 50 by 63.2 by 51 by 74.3, with improvements, on West Forty-seventh street, north side, 325 feet east of Eighth avenue.

By D. M. Seaman, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, R. E. Robinson, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100, on Eleventh avenue, west side, 75 feet south of Forty-ninth street, and one lot on West Forty-ninth street, south side, 100 feet west of Eleventh avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 60 by 100.5, on West Sixty-eighth street, north side, 215 feet east of Eleventh avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Boese, Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 102.2, on East Eighty-fifth street, north side, 271 feet east of First avenue. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 95, on Sylvan place, north-west corner of One Hundred and Twentieth street.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, O. P. Buel, Esq., Referee, of one three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 16.8 by 58, on Prospect place, east side, 50.5 feet south of Forty-third street. Also, similar sale, Walter L. Livingston, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 26.10 by 100, on the Grand Boulevard, west side, 26.10 feet north of One Hundredth street.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George W. Hardie, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by one-half the block, on East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, south side, 140 feet east of Fourth avenue, (as widened.)

By ——— ———, auctioneer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, D. R. Shiel, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 50 by 156, on Marion avenue, Fordham, Twenty-fourth Ward, known as lot No. 119 on map of part of farm of Benjamin Berrian.

EXCHANGE SALE—WEDNESDAY, DEC. 8.

NEW-YORK.

By William Kennelly.

1 frame cottage and plot, W. 138th st., s. s., 68.3 ft. e. of Broadway, late St. Ann's av., plot 50x100 ..... $2,500

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Dec. 7.

Ryer st., w. s., 125 ft. s. of Irving st., 25x100, 24th Ward; Henry D. Purroy, Referee, to William H. Wilkins	$700
57th st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x100.5; Gardner G. Yoelen and wife to David D. Field	75,000
Walnut av., 139.5 ft. n. of 1st st., 20x177.4x212x275.2¾, 23d Ward; Robert Thompson to David Straus	nom.
10th av., s. e. corner 45th st., 75.3x100; Mary A. Stafford to Frederick Baker	100,200
50th st., n. s., 97.4 ft. e. of 1st av., 19.5x100; Lewis H. Rice and wife to George Marks	nom.
122d st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x91.9; Jane A. Parks to John I. Holley	100,000
122d st., same property; Frederick Kirchner and wife and others to Jane A. Parks	....
50th st., n. e. corner of Beckman place, 20x75; David D. Field and wife to Gardner G. Yvelin	23,000
50th st., same property; Dudley Field and wife to Gardner G. Yvelin	23,000
45th st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x75.3; James Netter to Mary A. Stafford	25,000
50th st., n. s., 97.4 ft. e. of 1st av., 19.5x100.5; George Marks and wife to Henrietta Rice	nom.
1st av., w. s., 19.9 ft. n. of 122d st., 24x75; John B. Harvey to John I. Holly	14,000
Broome st., No. 26, n. s., 25x75; Edward Grippentrog and wife to Theodore Berteling	18,000
48th st., n. s., 140 ft. e. of 8th av., 20x100.5; Amelia A. Gleason and husband to Samuel Corp	14,500
Alexander av., s. w. corner 135th st., 100x100, 23d Ward; William M. Gawtry and wife to Thomas Flynn	14,000
Avenue A, w. s., 25 ft. s. of 78th st., 57.10½x94; also, Avenue A, n. w. corner of 74th st., 32.2x100x irregular; Ezra Grinnell to D. W. C. Grinnell	50,000
66th st., s. s., 156.3 ft. e. of 2d av., 75x100.5; same to same	80,000
52d st., n. s., 359 ft. e. of 1st av., 62.9 3-5x36.10x160; also, 52d st., n. s., 319 ft. e. of 1st av., 70x66.4 4-5x irregular; same to same	145,000
56th st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 9th av., 25.2¾x91.1¼x irregular; Oscar I. Hinman to William Bishop	nom.
48th st., n. s., 206 ft. w. of 8th av., 18x100.5; Herman Kaufman and wife to Michael S. Herzog	1,700
1st av., w. s., 68.3 ft. s. of 123d st., 17.10¼x65.2¼x irregular; Leopold Lithauer, Jr., to Clara Minsesheimer	nom.
3d st., n. s., 303.11 ft. e. of Avenue B, 23x96.2; Samuel E. Moore to Thomas J. Moore	nom.
125th st., n. s., 210 ft. e. of 6th av., 75x199.10 to 126th st.; Charles L. Mead and wife to Sarah E. Raynor, Executrix	nom.
50th st., n. e. corner of Beekman place, 20x75; Dudley Field to David D. Field	23,000
59th st., No. 235, n. s., 180 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x100.5; Rosalie Neuberger to Henry Roche	26,000
63d st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x100.5; Margaret A. O'Connor to Isaac L. Devoe	17,000
59th st., n. s., 155 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x100.5; Albert Hermes to Rosalie Neuberger	25,000
59th st., n. s., 130 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x100.5; same to same	25,000
59th st., n. s., 189 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x100.5; same to same	25,000
157th st., s. s., 50x223, 23d Ward; Francis Humbert and wife to Thomas J. Cox	1,000
157th st., same property; Thomas J. Cox and wife to Francis Humbert	1,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

MAGNIFICENT INVESTMENT!

Auction sale at 12 M. to-day, at No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, of the very valuable, well-rented, improved property Nos. 1,520 and 1,522 Broadway, near 46th st. and facing the Plaza and 7th av. junction. This superbly located, very valuable property will be sold WITHOUT RESERVE, at noon TO-DAY, at No. 111 Broadway.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR., Auctioneer.
Offices, No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.

FOR SALE.

The following very desirable houses:

No. 44 East 25th st., 150 feet east of Madison square.

A south-west corner on Madison av., near 37th st. Madison square, corner 25th st.

Madison av., opposite the residences of Messrs. Phelps and Dodge.

A 5th av. corner, near 29th st.

Thirty-eighth street, between 5th and Madison avs.—with stable.

Possession can be had of these houses upon the deliveries of the deeds. Apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE IN East 25th st., close to Madison square.
A Madison av. corner, near 37th st.
Madison av., opposite the residences of Messrs. Phelps and Dodge.
A 5th av. corner, near 29th st.
5th av., near 46th st., a medium-sized house.
56th st., close to 5th av., a beautiful house.
No. 746, 5th av., extra wide.
Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., large and first-class house—house 38.6 feet front, lot 55x98.9.
For permits, &c., apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to
THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUFACTORIES, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate.
Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to B. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

THE UNSOLD PORTION OF THE BREVOORT-LEFFERTS property, situated at junction of Fulton st. and Bedford av., Brooklyn, is being offered at private sale by A. H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., Auctioneer—Offices No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.

WILL SELL, BY ORDER OF THE SUpreme Court, under the direction of Vernon K. Stevenson, Esq., Special Guardian, at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on THURSDAY, Dec. 9, at 12 o'clock, THE TWO EXCEEDINGLY VALUABLE, MAGNIFICENTLY-LOCATED THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT HIGH-STOOP BROWN-STONE DWELLINGS, NOS. 1,520 AND 1,522 BROADWAY, EAST SIDE, BETWEEN 46TH AND 47TH STS., FACING THE OPEN PLAZA AND BROADWAY AND 7TH AV. JUNCTION; SIZE OF EACH HOUSE, 20 BY ABOUT 50; LOTS 80 FEET. SALE POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE. Maps and particulars of V. K. STEVENSON, President Real Estate Trust Company, No. 17 Nassau st., or from the auctioneer at No. 4 Pine st. or No. 33 East 17th st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON STUYVESANT ST.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 15,

at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, five-story brick and brown-stone house and lot, No. 29 Stuyvesant st., north side, between 9th and 10th sts.; contains the modern improvements, and is in fine order; terms favorable; sale peremptory. Maps at office of A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 9 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP HOUSE No. 17 Waverley place, in perfect order, containing about twenty rooms; will rent floors separate if desired.
WM. N. GRISWOLD,
Real Estate Agent, No. 744 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants. Apply to

GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO BUY—A HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY, with an acre or so of ground, within ten or fifteen miles of New-York City; price not to exceed from $2,500 to $4,000, on easy terms. Address W. W. W., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

COPYIST.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as copyist, accountant, book-keeper, or anything similar; can give the best references with regard to her qualifications. Call or address No. 221 East 21st st.

COMPANION, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT MIDDLE-aged woman, to wait on an elderly lady; has no objection to make herself generally useful; can be seen for two days; best City reference. Call or address No. 52 West 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat and tidy willing and obliging young woman, thoroughly experienced as chamber-maid and a first-class waitress, and can furnish unexceptionable reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A very tidy, respectable young girl; is a first-class chamber-maid and waitress, and a good seamstress; willing to do all or either work; neat in her person and obliging; has over two years' reference from last place. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY AN American Protestant young girl who understands her duties as chamber-maid, and can wait at table; is very neat and tidy; will assist in the care of children; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl in a private family to do chamber-work and waiting; no objection to help with the washing; has the best of City reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 497 7th av., near 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chamber-maid and assist with washing and ironing; no objections to a private boarding-house; City or country; good references from last place. Call at No. 409 West 24th st., near 9th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a most willing and industrious girl; is a good washer and ironer, and a neat, competent chamber-maid; has several years of best references. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FAITHFUL FRENCH girl, who is a good chamber-maid and thorough cleaner, and assist in other work if required; has good recommendations. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH Protestant woman as first-class chamber-maid and sewing in a private family; good City reference from last place. Address G. P., Box No. 299 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LADY'S MAID.—BY a young woman as competent chamber-maid and lady's maid; is a good seamstress; willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 335 East 22d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A NEAT AMERICAN young woman as chamber-maid and waitress or chamber-work and care of children; is a neat sewer; is willing and obliging; private family or boarding-house; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID OR PARLOR-MAID.—BY a competent person; has no objection to the care of children or sewing; has the best City reference. Address C. Q., Box No. 264 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as first-class chamber-maid and waitress or general house-work in a small family; has two years' reference. Call at No. 976 8th av., near 57th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS chamber-maid; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would do waiting; recommendation of several years given. Address for two days M. R., Box No. 297 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and take care of a grown child; understands all kinds of fine sewing and embroidery; has eight years' reference. Call for two days at No. 255 Madison av., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a most willing and industrious girl; is a good washer and ironer, and a neat, competent chamber-maid; has several years of best references. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FAITHFUL FRENCH girl, who is a good chamber-maid and thorough cleaner, and assist in other work if required; has good recommendations. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A smart young woman as chamber-maid and laundress; is fully competent in her duties; best of reference. Apply at 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as good chamber-maid and waitress; best reference from last place. Call at No. 41 West 45th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family or first-class boarding-house; City or country; understands all kinds of French, English, and American cooking; is a thorough market woman, and can take entire charge of a large kitchen; neat and orderly; not afraid of work; first-class references. Call at No. 409 West 24th st., below 9th av.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By two sisters, in one house; good cook and assist with washing; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; both competent and obliging; are willing to do the work of a small family between them; both good washers and ironers; no objections to the country; first-class City references. Call at No. 230 East 46th st., one pair of stairs, front room.

COOK—IN RESTAURANT OR HOTEL.—BY A COMpetent woman who understands her business thoroughly; is a first-class meat cook; makes good soups; also understands the preparing of all kinds of game, poultry, fish, &c.; no objection to the country; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK, OR COOK AND ASSIST WITH WASHing and Ironing.—By a Scotch Protestant young woman; highly respectable and well recommended; is a very good cook; meats, game, soups; makes nice pastry and desserts; good baker; very neat, obliging, and every way a desirable person; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE WOMAN IN a private family as professional cook; understands soups, fish, meats, poultry, larding boning, game, &c.; will be disengaged Dec. 13; gives unquestionable reference from her present employers. Address M. G., Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK, EXPERIENCED IN the old country; will assist with the washing and ironing; understands all kinds of hot breads and desserts, meats, and pastry; honest, willing, and obliging; City or country. Inquire south-east corner of Lexington av. and 43d st., frame building, for two days.

COOK.—BY AN A NO. 1 FAMILY COOK, WITH the very best City reference; in City or country; makes excellent bread and biscuit, all kinds of nice soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, pastry, &c., and can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong young woman as good family cook; makes good bread and biscuits, soups, roasts, desserts, &c., and is a superior laundress, and can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman to cook, wash, and iron in a private family in the City; has three years' reference. Call at Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av.; take particular notice of address, (lady attending.)

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY TWO German girls in a private family to cook, wash, and iron; would go together or separate; have first-class reference. Call at Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av.; take particular notice of address.

COOK, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WITH good City references; she is a competent and satisfactory cook in everything; willing to go any distance in the country or City. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman as cook, washer, and ironer; understands good family cooking, and is a good laundress; best references. Apply at No. 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

COOK AND WASHER.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH girl with the very best of City references; is an excellent plain cook; good washer; wages, $18. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian baths.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY CAPAble North of Ireland girl; has excellent references; understands everything about household matters; not afraid of work; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A NEAT, COMpetent, industrious girl, with very good City reference. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

HORSE BLANKETS, CARRIAGE ROBES, AND SLEIGH BELLS,
in large variety and grades.
W. CLARK'S GENUINE PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS.
Prices greatly reduced.
HARMER, HAYES & CO., No. 72 Beekman st.

A GENTLEMAN'S ESTABLISHMENT MUST be sold at once; several fast road horses; large team of bay carriage horses; top buggy, phaeton, harness, blankets, &c. G. H. LEAVITT, Flushing, Box No. 142 New-York Post Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands French, English, and all kinds of family cooking; will assist with washing; best City reference. Call at No. 207 West 26th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—AS GOOD cook, and to do the washing and ironing of a small family; the best of City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 256 West 47th st.

COOK.—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT WOMAN, with City references; is a real good cook, an excellent baker, and would not object to the country. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK OR HOUSE-WORK.—BY GERMAN girls, for City or country; used to all kinds of house-work, cooking, &c.; good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young colored woman as plain cook, first-class washer and ironer, or would do up-stairs work; reference. Call at No. 120 East 11th st., in rear, for two days.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD cook; will assist with washing and ironing; excellent baker. Can be seen for two days till 2 P. M. at No. 318 West 55th st., present employer's.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook; willing to do the coarse washing; can be highly recommended. Call at No. 48 West 17th st., present employer's.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN American Protestant woman as cook, washer, and ironer; is a neat, willing, and obliging woman. Apply at No. 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK IN A hotel or private family; good reference. Address G. N., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN AS SUperior cook; will assist with washing; advertiser wishes a home; will accept moderate wages; City or country. Call at No. 423 East 18th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; would assist with washing; in a private family; excellent references. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands her business in all its branches. Can be seen, with City and country reference, at No. 331 East 22d st., for two days.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A GERman girl; is a good cook, washer, and ironer; City or country. Call at No. 277 Bowery.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 22 West 22d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; HAS NO OBjection to wash and iron; good City reference. Call at No. 310 East 29th st., near 3d av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; best City reference can be given. Call at No. 239 East 26th st., for two days.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook by the day; boning turkeys a specialty; thoroughly understands every branch of cooking; can get up dinners and parties to perfection; best references. Address Cook, Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT GIRL to cook, wash, and iron in a private family; has first-class reference; will work for moderate wages. Call at J. Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av.; take particular notice of above address.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE, RELIABLE YOUNG woman as first-class cook; is a good baker; understands her business thoroughly; long, satisfactory references. Call at No. 169 West 22d st.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL FROM THE North of Ireland as good cook; willing to assist in washing and ironing; good reference. Apply at No. 352 West 50th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST-class cook; no objection to assist with washing if required; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 28 West 13th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable woman as first-class cook; is a good washer and ironer; three years' reference from last place. Call at No. 339 West 17th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS game, jellies, and soups; no objection to a little washing if required; the best City reference. Call at No. 347 East 17th st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class cook; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 158 West 28th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS A FIRST-class order cook or dinner cook in a hotel or restaurant. Apply for two days at No. 208 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK, LATELY landed, in a private family. Call at No. 300 East 43d st., corner 2d av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD family cook; best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 41 West 45th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK; has lived a number of years with a French family. Call at No. 150 West 28th st., first floor, front room.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS GOOD COOK; understands baking and pastry, all kinds jellies and soups. Call at No. 145 East 32d st.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO SCOTCH PROTestant women as laundress; one as first-class cook; meats, soups, jellies, and pastry; the other as first-class laundress; separate or together; in the City or country; in a private place; no objection to a boarding-house; City reference. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; all kinds of family baking; best City reference. Address M. F., Box No. 282 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FASHIONABLE DRESS-maker, who has the latest Paris fashions, wishes a few more engagements by the day or week. Address M. G. K., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl wishes a few more engagements by the day; is a first-class dress-maker; excellent City references. Call at No. 425 West 38th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED CUTter and fitter by Taylor's system, stylish trimming; will engage by week or day; operates on Wheeler and Wilson's machine; reference. Call at No. 425 6th av., near 26th st.

DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A first-class dress-maker, a permanent place in a private family; can do all kinds of nice sewing; would live with a lady. Call for four days at No. 329 East 16th st., two stairs up.

DRESS-MAKER.—A SUPERIOR DRESS-MAKER, forewoman in one of the largest establishments in New-York, solicits engagements at $1 50 per day; thorough cutter and fitter. Address M. E., Box No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESS-MAker would engage for $1 50 to $2 a day; cuts and trims in all the styles. Call at No. 355 8th av., over the stove store.

DRESS-MAKER.—AS FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker and operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; understands all kinds of family sewing; would go out by the day or week. Call at No. 161 West 33d st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker wants a few more engagements to go out by the day; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 434 3d av., second floor.

HOUSEKEEPING AND CARE OF CHILDREN. —A lady, entirely competent, would take charge of the housekeeping, and also of the children, in some well ordered household. Address W., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of culture, as housekeeper in City or country; is thoroughly competent to take charge in a widower's family, or where the lady is an invalid or inexperienced; unexceptionable references. Address for one week, Mr. C. N. W., Brooklyn Post Office.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY A CAPABLE PERson of experience as housekeeper, nurse, or companion to an invalid, or to teach children and sew; good reference; salary less an object than a home in the City. Address S. E. B., No. 323 West 34th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WILLING SCOTCH young girl, who is a good cook; makes good bread and biscuit; is also a good washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful; has good recommendations. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG NORWEGIAN girl, with excellent City reference; a good cook, washer, and ironer, and willing to do general work; in City or country; is not afraid of large washing or good distance from City. Call at 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do general house-work in a small private family; two years and a half City reference. Call at No. 244 West 16th st., near 8th av.

HOUSE-WORK—USEFUL BOY.—BY A Swedish Protestant woman to do the house-work of a small family, where she can have her boy with her; he can wait on the door, run errands, and make himself useful; best of references; wages no object. Can be seen at Mrs. Reynolds' new Protestant Agency, No. 103 East 27th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl to do general house-work; is a good cook, washer, and ironer; or would do up-stairs work. Call at Mrs. Reynolds' new Protestant Agency, No. 103 East 27th st., near 4th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, lately landed, to do general house-work. Call at No. 446 3d av., corner 31st st., three stairs up, front room.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS general servant; understands her work; no objection to a short distance in the country; best of references. Apply at No. 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A YOUNG PROTEStant American girl to assist in house-work and the care of children. Inquire at No. 802 Greenwich st., corner of West 12th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl in a private family; can do house-work. Call at No. 234 West 31st st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

KITCHEN-MAID.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL; WILL assist with washing; very best City verbal reference as a neat, honest, industrious girl; speaks English. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian baths.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A LADY'S MAID; UNDERstands all the branches of hair-dressing, and also dress-making. Can be seen for two days at No. 130 West 20th st.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A FRENCH LADY'S maid, seamstress, and hair-dresser; good references. Address Miss C., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH GIRL AS lady's maid; understands hair-dressing and machine sewing; City reference. Call at No. 504 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS; understands French fluting, plaiting, puffing, and all kinds of ladies' finery and gentlemen's linen; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., near Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has unexceptionable City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as laundress or chamber-maid; the best of reference. Call at No. 326 East 22d st., between 1st and 2d avs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT laundress; has good City reference; can do all kinds of fine washing. Call or address for two days at No. 267 9th av.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS would like a few more engagements to go out by the day; can get up dinners or do any kind of house-work. Call or address Mary, No. 217 West 28th st., first floor, in rear.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTestant laundress; would do chamber-work and fine washing; has the best of City references; will go in the country. Call at Mrs. Reynolds' new Protestant Agency, No. 103 East 27th st., near 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class laundress; thoroughly understands her business, in a private family; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 223 East 29th st., third floor.

MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS maid to an aged lady or grown children; is a good sewer; has five years' reference. Call at No. 112 West 19th st., near 6th av.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE AS children's nurse; will take full charge of an infant and bring it up on the bottle; good nurse in sickness; will do plain sewing; has years of first-class City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call or address No. 107 West 17th st.

NURSE TO GROWN CHILDREN AND Seamstress, or as Invalid's Nurse.—By a very neat, intelligent Scotch Protestant girl with excellent City references. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-class nurse and seamstress; can bring up a baby on the bottle, or grown children or chamber-work; has four years' City references; City or country. Apply at No. 224 East 35th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman as infant's nurse; can take entire charge from birth, or would take care of growing children; is a good hand-sewer; no objection to travel. Call for two days at present employer's, No. 1,002 Madison av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A CAPABLE person; is an excellent operator and fond of children; will assist with chamber-work; highly recommended. Call on or address at present employer's, No. 14 East 42d st., from 10 to 4.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—IN CITY OR country, by an active young woman as nurse and chamber-maid or general house-work; best of references. Apply at No. 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON TO TAKE care of a child and sew, or an invalid lady; a good home more an object than high wages. Call at No. 315 West 20th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF children, or would help in light house-work; can be recommended. Call, for two days, at No. 311 East 60th st., first floor, front.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR LIGHT Chamber-work.—By a respectable Protestant girl; would go in country; good City reference. Call or address No. 427 East 14th st., Room No. 7.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL in a private family as nurse or light chamber-work and waiting; can be well recommended. Call at No. 252 West 41st st., second floor, front room.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT FRENCH WOMAN, aged thirty-eight years; thoroughly understands the care of children; is a good hand sewer; has the best of testimonials from her former employer. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., C. Jacquin's.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN EXPERIenced nurse and seamstress; can take entire charge of baby; understands hair-dressing. Can be seen for two days at present employer's, No. 126 Lexington av., near 29th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT WOMan as infant's nurse; can take entire charge from birth; best of City reference from last place. Address C. L., box 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG woman as nurse and seamstress or chamber-maid and waitress; understands all kinds of salads and thoroughly understands her business in both branches. Call at No. 141 West 27th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, who has never lived out, as nurse or light chamber-work and waiting; can be well recommended. Call at No. 252 West 41st st., second floor.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL AS nurse, and to do the up-stairs work or the children's washing; has good reference. Call at No. 976 8th av., near 57th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED, healthy young woman, with a fresh breast of milk, as wet nurse in a family; best of doctor's references. Call at No. 355 West 43d st., top floor.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—IN CITY or country, by a Protestant young woman as nurse and chamber-maid; is willing to make herself useful to her employers; is a neat sewer. Apply at No. 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A young woman as nurse and seamstress or chamber-maid and seamstress; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at the residence of her present employer, No. 48 West 17th st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS seamstress and mind children; the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 316 West 38th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL TO go out by the day as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; first-class references. Call or address M. R., No. 425 West 36th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—EMPLOYMENT BY THE DAY; understands all family sewing; operates on Grover & Baker and Willcox & Gibbs machines; will furnish her own machines. Call at No. 1,025 3d av., second floor.

UP-STAIRS WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN not long in this country to do up-stairs work; is willing and obliging; City reference. Call at No. 44 East 32d st.

USEFUL GIRL.—BY A GREEN SWEDISH GIRL; does general house-work, takes care of children; City or country; is a tidy pleasant girl; wages $4 a month. Apply at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS first-class waitress or to do chamber-work and waiting in a small family; no objection to going a short distance in the country; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 210 East 29th st.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Waitress.—By a respectable young girl as waitress or chamber-maid and waitress; good reference. Call at No. 221 East 21st st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS waitress; can also do plain sewing; best City reference. Call at 48 West 17th st., present employer's.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as waitress, or would go as chamber-maid and seamstress; good reference. Address T. C., No. 231 East 37th st., between 2d and 3d avs., second floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY YOUNG woman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands the care of silver and making of all kinds of salads, &c.; is capable of filling a man's place; excellent City references from her last employer; City or country. Apply at No. 246 West 31st st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; would like a few gentlemen's or families' washing at her own home, or would go out a few days of the week. Call at No. 537 3d av.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY A YOUNG MAN; CAN FURNISH good references. Address G. L., at Dillon's, No. 1,143 Broadway.

COURIER AND TRAVELING SERVANT.—Speaks French, Italian, German, English, and Swedish languages; knows the Continent of Europe well, and is accustomed to traveling; good references. Address C. N., No. 207 East 15th st.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A single, steady man of long experience; understands his business in every particular, and is trustworthy and obliging; can give first-class references; has no objection to the country. Address Coachman, Box No. 208 *Times* Office, for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHman and groom; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; also gardening if required; willing and obliging; best City and country reference. Address L. A., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG German Protestant man as coachman and gardener; understands care and management of horses and carriages; is a good plain gardener; has good reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man; no incumbrances; thoroughly understands his business and has the best City references. Address H. K., Box No. 298 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, THIRty-five years old; sober and reliable, and perfectly understands his business; has the best of references. Apply at or address T. M., No. 31 East 34th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A NEAT, REspectable, sober, industrious young man; thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses, harness, and carriages; is a trustworthy driver; City or country; willing and obliging; five years' best City reference from last place. Address W. A., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A REspectable Protestant married man, (family small;) with the best references, as coachman; will work at anything or any amount offered, as I am in great need of employment. Address W. W., Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, single; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; best City references. Call or address R. C., at Coleman's harness store, No. 737 6th av., corner 42d st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; THOROughly understands his business; with three years' references from his late employers. Address H. M., Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, ENGLISH, no family; is a first-class florist and vegetable gardener; has eighteen years' practice; best of City reference. Address J. & B., Box No. 328 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MAN; FULLY UNderstands the management of a gentleman's place; can give first-class reference. Call on or address R. B., care of Bridgeman & Co., No. 876 Broadway.

GROOM, OR GROOM AND FOOTMAN.—By an Englishman; medium size; understands thoroughly his business in every particular; willing to make himself generally useful; two years' best City reference from late employer. Call on or address Groom, No. 137 West 38th st.

PORTER.—IN A STORE, BY A MAN WHO IS willing and able to work; best of reference. Address H. F. N., Box No. 225 *Times* Office.

PORTER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS LIGHT PORTER in a store or hotel; can be highly recommended. Call or address J. D., No. 890 3d av.

STENOGRAPHY.—M. H. LUTHER, STENOGRApher, No. 29 Weybosset st., Providence, R. I., is at present open to an engagement. Address by telegraph or mail.

USEFUL BOY.—A BOY OF FIFTEEN, OF REspectable parents, who speaks, reads, and writes German and English wishes a place in business or office. A. Goebel, No. 621 West 45th st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED man as waiter in a private family; understands his business; has good City reference; speaks English, French, and German. Address P. S., Box No. 311, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS WAITER IN a private family; the best of City references. Address C. S., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER, &c.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN, with best references, as waiter and man of all work in the City or vicinity. Address S. P. S., No. 37 Park row, Room No. 13.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN IN A PRIvate family; best of City reference. Address F. P. D., Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; fifteen years' best City references. Address J. S., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—AS FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A PRIvate family or boarding-house; perfectly understands his business; has five years' good reference from last place. Address B. G., Box No. 258 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER OR DRIVER.—BY A COLORED young man as waiter or driver for a doctor; best of reference. Call at No. 216 West 29th st., third floor, Room No. 13.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, SINGLE, IN A private family; good City reference. Address B. C., No. 121 West 33d st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A YOUNG MAN, (COLLEGE GRADUATE,) good penman, will do copying or act as secretary or amanuensis for a gentleman at a moderate compensation. Address B. H. J., Box No. 313 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HELP WANTED.

WOOLEN MILL.—A PERSON THOROUGHLY EXperienced in the manufacture of goods for men's wear to act as superintendent of a woolen mill. Apply by letter, with references, to A. T. STEWART & CO.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT YOUNG MEN TO LEARN and engage in telegraph operating business; permanent employment and good salary when qualified. TELEGRAPH INSTRUCTION COMPANY, corner 5th st. and Broadway.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS WESTERN SALESmen by a Boston dry goods jobbing house. Address Post Office Box No. 5,269, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN AS WAITER; best references required. Apply at No. 11 West 23d st., before 10 A. M. or after 5 P. M.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS AND TO ASSIST WITH the chamber-work. Apply at No. 18 West 35th st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

OFFICE OF METROPOLITAN COLLAR COMPANY,
Nos. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1875.

THE ENTIRE STOCK AND MACHINERY of the above company, together with the business good-will of the company, for sale. This is one of the best appointed factories for the manufacture of paper collars and cuffs in the world; the machinery is perfect, and has a capacity of making 50,000 collars per day, and can be put in operation in one hour; will be sold in one lot, for cash or its equivalent only. Apply to B. H. BALDWIN, Receiver.

STOCK, LEASE, AND GOOD WILL OF A millinery and fancy goods store on one of the best blocks on Broadway above Union square; nothing the matter with the business; old age reason of selling; no agents. Address A GOOD CHANCE, Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH CAPITAL, TO take half interest in the manufacture of pickles, sauces, &c., already established; one who understands the business preferred. Address PICKLES, Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

RETAIL DRUG STORE FOR SALE—HANDsomely furnished, thoroughly stocked, and doing a large prescription and family trade. For particulars and terms, call upon or address WM. A. BREWER, drug broker, No. 67 Liberty st., New-York.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $5,000 CAPITAL; established wholesale and retail drug and paint business. For particulars, address DRUGS AND PAINT, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—JOHN COBB, PLAINTIFF, against THOMAS REED, defendant.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York at the County Court-house in the County and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 9 Murray street, in the City, County, and State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred dollars, with interest on three hundred dollars thereof from the 1st day of October, 1875, and on one hundred dollars thereof from the 2d day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York City, December 4, 1875. NORWOOD & COGGESHALL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed on the seventh day of December, 1875, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the City, County, and State of New-York.
NORWOOD & COGGESHALL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
d9-1aw6wTh*

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that JOHN S. DE HART, of the City of New-Brunswick, County of Middlesex, and State of New-Jersey, hath this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims under oath or affirmation, within the term of three months.—Dated Nov. 29, A. D. 1875. JOHN F. MITCHELL.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM TUCKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their office, No. 68 Bank street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fourth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the seventeenth day of November, 1875.

HENRY TUCKER,
JACOB C. BOGERT, } Executors.
STEPHEN H. V. MOORE,
n18-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA P. WURTS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at the office of Jonathan Edwards, Equitable Trust Company, No. 52 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of September, 1875. CHARLES P. WURTS, Executor.
s30-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN M. SUYDAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 401 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirtieth day of December next. —Dated New-York, the twenty-third day of June, 1875.
je24-law6mTh* WILLIAM H. OAKLEY, Executor.

MILLINERY.

AT MARIE TILMANN & CO.'S, OF PARIS.
Importers of Fine Millinery, (successors to Mme. A. Michel,) No. 423 6th av., near 26th st., exposition of Winter Millinery from Virot, Tuvee, and Parisset, by "La France."

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING BEtween JOHN BOYD and ALEXANDER BOYD, under the firm name of JAMES BOYD'S SONS, candle manufacturers, has been dissolved by mutual consent. JOHN BOYD will continue the business at No. 12 Franklin st., and is authorized to collect all debts due the late firm.
JOHN BOYD,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1875. ALEXANDER BOYD.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, ON FRIDAY evening, an ENAMEL CHATELAINE, with gold chain and ivory fan attached. Any one returning it to No. 20 West 50th st. will be suitably rewarded.

FURNITURE.

MARBLE-TOP TABLES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—A few elegant solid walnut marble-top tables at half price at the Misfit Carpet Store, No. 112 Fulton st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ALGERIA....WED., Dec 8 | *RUSSIA....WED., Dec. 22
JAVA....WED., Dec. 15 | CHINA....WED., Dec. 29

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling Green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
ADRIATIC....SATURDAY, Dec. 11, at 2 P. M.
BALTIC....SATURDAY, Dec. 18, at 9:30 A. M.
GERMANIC....SATURDAY, Jan. 1, at 8 A. M.
CELTIC....SATURDAY, Jan. 8, at —

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

REMOVAL.—ON TUESDAY, DEC. 14, THE OFFICES of the White Star Line will be transferred to No. 37 Broadway.

INMAN LINE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BERLIN....Saturday, Dec. 11, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND....Saturday, Dec. 18, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Dec. 25, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER....Saturday, Jan. 1, 1876, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, Jan. 8, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN....Saturday, Jan. 15, at 8 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN....$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE....$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
HOLLAND....Tuesday, Dec. 14, at 2:30 P. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Italy, Dec. 9, 2:30 P. M. | England, Dec. 18, 9 A. M.
The Queen, Dec. 11, 3 P. M. | Egypt, Dec. 25, 9 A. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pagle Pier, Hoboken Ferry, New-Jersey, as follows:
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA....Thursday, Dec. 16
STATE OF VIRGINIA....Thursday, Dec. 30
STATE OF INDIANA....Thursday, Jan. 13

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT PLYMOUTH, GREAT BRITAIN.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
LABRADOR, Sangier....Saturday, Dec. 11
*PEREIRE, Danre....Saturday, Dec. 25

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodations, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
VICTORIA....SATURDAY, Dec. 11, 3 P. M.
BOLIVIA....SATURDAY, Dec. 18, at 10 A. M.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.
Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.
Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
DAKOTA....Dec. 14, at 6:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN....Dec. 21, at 12, noon
WYOMING....Dec. 28, at 6:30 A. M.
NEVADA....Jan. 4, at 10 A. M.
MONTANA....Jan. 11 at 3 P. M.
IDAHO....Jan. 18, at 10 A. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
GEORGIA....WEDNESDAY....DEC. 8
CHAMPION....SATURDAY....DEC. 11
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., corner Warren, Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green, Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, Gen. Agent, 317 B'way.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River.
FOR HAYTI:
ANDES....Dec. 4
FOR KINGSTON, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)
ALPS....Dec. 8
FOR KINGSTON, AUX CAYES, and JACMEL:
CLARIBEL....Dec. 18.
Superior first class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.
ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES, AND NO DETENTIONS.
Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.
Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.
For rates of freight or passage apply to
J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.
Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, THURSDAY, Dec. 9, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Dec. 11, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

ASHLAND, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Dec. 11, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, TUESDAY, Dec. 14, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River,
For Aspinwall.
ACAPULCO....Dec. 15, noon
touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.
EXCURSION TICKETS
TO THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION AND RETURN,
Good till March, 1876, $351, gold.
Outward, only $221, gold.
From San Francisco for Japan and China.
CITY OF PEKING....Jan. 1
FROM SAN FRANCISCO FOR AUSTRALIA and NEW-ZEALAND, via HONOLULU SANDWICH ISLANDS,
Steam-ship....Monday, Jan. 3
For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River:
OTHELLO....Dec. 18 | HINDOO....Jan. 15
COLOMBO....Jan. 1 | NAVARINO....Jan. 29

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
AMERICA....Sat., Dec. 11 | DEUTSCHLAND....Dec. 25
ODER....Sat., Dec. 18 | SALIER....Wed., Jan. 1
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin....$100 gold
Second cabin....60 gold
Steerage....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer HUNTSVILLE, Chester, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Dec. 9, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.
First-class passage to Fernandina....$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville....22 50
First-class passage to Augusta....20 00
First-class to Albany....22 50

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.
For freight or passage, apply to
HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MERIDA....Tuesday, Dec. 7
CITY OF VERA CRUZ....Thursday, Dec. 9
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Thursday, Dec. 16
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO.
CITY OF MERIDA....Tuesday, Dec. 7

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway. Steamers will leave New-Orleans Dec. 16 and Jan. 1 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
COLUMBUS....TUESDAY, Dec. 14
CRESCENT CITY....THURSDAY, Dec. 23

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6:10, 6:20, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6:10, 6:20, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6:10, 6:20, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:30, and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6:20 P. M.

For New Brunswick, 7, 8, and 11 A. M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7, and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 11 A. M., 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 3 and 4:10 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M., and via Monmouth Junction, 4:10 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M. via Perth Amboy, and 7:30 A. M. via Monmouth Junction.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.
6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9:00 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
1 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
5:15 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.
5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M., 12:40, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, Aug. 8, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at
7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.
1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.
4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 21, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 1:45 A. M.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains, December, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,
NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1875. }
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1876. Polls open from 12 M. till 1 P. M. By order of the Board.
C. N. BANTA, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1875. }
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 33 Wall st., on TUESDAY, the 11th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM H. COX, Cashier.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1875. }
ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of this bank on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
E. WILLSON, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE UNION MINING COMPANY OF ALLEGHANY COUNTY, MD., }
No. 71 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 47, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1875. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS THIS DAY declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of the company, payable at this office on and after 3d January prox.
Transfer book will be closed from 23d to 31st inst., both inclusive. J. P. HEWITT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SPRING MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY, }
No. 111 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1875. }
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR per Cent. will be paid at this office on and after the 10th day of December next, to all stockholders of record on that date.
The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 1 to Dec. 10, both days inclusive. WM. H. WOOD, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS }
OF THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1875. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of THREE DOLLARS ($3) per share, payable on the 3d day of January next.
The transfer-books will be closed from the 11th day of December to the 4th day of January next.
By order of the board. J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Dec. 1, 1875. }
THE INTEREST ON ILLINOIS STATE bonds, due the first Monday of January, 1876, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York City, from the 3d to the 20th of January, inclusive. THOS. S. RIDGEWAY, State Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st. corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Eleven Million Dollars.
Surplus, One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE sixth day of December, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JULIUS M. JAGEL and FRANK SCHUMANN, copartners, composing the firm of Jagel & Schumann, carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register, on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1875, at two o'clock P. M.
OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York. d9-1aw3wTh*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JULIUS M. JAGEL and FREDERICK W. KROETER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Julius M. Jagel and Frederick W. Kroeter, heretofore carrying on business as J. M. Jagel & Co., of the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of said Julius M. Jagel, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of the estate of said bankrupts, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1875, at 2:30 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE,
d9-1aw3wTh* Marshal—Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 8th day of December, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES G. WILSON, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 29th day of December, A. D. 1875, at twelve o'clock M.
OLIVER FISKE,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York. d9-1aw3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS A. VYSE, Jr., JOHN R. WALLER, and JOHN H. WEBER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 1st day of December, A. D. 1875.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Thomas A. Vyse, Jr., John R. Waller, and John H. Weber, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of said district.
SAMUEL SHETHAR, Assignee.
CARTER & EATON, No. 346 Broadway, Attorneys for Assignees. d9-1aw3wTh

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DANIEL WHALEN, bankrupt.—Notice of Sale.—The undersigned hereby gives notice that he will sell at public auction, at the store of Palmer & Scoville, No. 170 Water street, in the City of New-York, on the 22nd day of December, 1875, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, about three hundred and fifty thousand fine Havana and Seed and Havana Cigars, hand made, well put up, and packed in the best condition and of the choicest brands. Also, a few office fixtures, the same being property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt. Terms, cash on delivery, and the Assignee reserves the right to reject any and all bids which he may consider not to be for the best interests of the estate.—Dated at New-York, November 30, 1875.
d2-1aw3wTh* A. H. SCOVILLE, Assignee.

NO. 5,180.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PETER O. STRANG, JOHN B. HOLLAND and JOSEPH HOLLAND, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Peter O. Strang, John B. Holland and Joseph Holland, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of Peter O. Strang by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 18th day of November, A. D. 1875.
JOHN S. JENNESS, Assignee.
d9-1aw3wTh* No. 59 William street, New-York City.

MARBLE MANTELS.

GRATES AND FENDERS.

The largest assortment of Grates and Fenders ever offered in this market, finished in every style. Low and Half Low Down Grates, with dumping attachment, a specialty. A large variety of Gas Logs, fancy nickel-plated Andirons, Fire Irons, Coal Vases, Folding Screens, &c., suitable for Holiday presents. Liberal discount to the trade. Old grates altered to low or half low down.
CONOVER, WOOLLEY & CO.,
No. 368 Canal st., New-York.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, NEW DESIGNS, from $12 upward; also, monumental work at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st.

STEWART'S NEW SLATE MANTELS, INLAID with tiles; also, marble and wood mantels, elegant designs; prices very low. No. 220 West 23d st.

WINES, LIQUORS, &C.

SPARKLING BRANDY.

STEPHEN VON MOERS, No. 378 Pearl st., sole agent for the celebrated Liqueur Mousseuse of M. Durosier & Co.'s Cognac Crimant Imperiale.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR.

SHAWLS
IN GREAT VARIETY, FROM A $1,000 INDIA TO A $2 WRAP.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
UNDERWEAR
ELEGANT AND IMMENSE STOCK OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FINE UNDERWEAR, CLOSING OUT
AT AND UNDER COST.

FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
The celebrated COURVOISSIER KID GLOVE,
In all the FASHIONABLE SHADES.

Ladies' DRESS and CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
FRINGES, GIMPS, BRAIDS, FEATHER TRIMMINGS,
OSTRICH BANDS for EVENING DRESSES,
All at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
SEAL-SKIN AND RUSSIA LEATHER SATCHELS, POCKET-BOOKS, DRESSING AND CARD CASES, FANS IN GREAT VARIETY.
IVORY-HANDLED TWILLED-SILK UMBRELLAS.
1,000 DOZ. FRENCH INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS AT 25c. EACH, WORTH 50c.
ALSO,
TAPE-BORDERED AND HEMSTITCHED HANDK'CH'FS.
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SETS.
NOTTINGHAM, APPLIQUE, and GUIPURE TIDIES and LACES AND EMBROIDERIES IN GREAT VARIETY.
AT
BARGAINS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Broadway, cor. 20th street, N. Y.
Only one block west of Fourth Avenue.
Grand street, cor. Chrystie, N. Y.
One block east of Bowery.

LORD & TAYLOR

WILL CONTINUE THE SALE OF
BLACK CASHMERE SILKS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
FORMER PRICE $2 50, NOW $2.
FORMER PRICE $2, NOW $1 50.
BLACK SILKS AT $1, WORTH $1 25.
ALSO,
Full lines of COLORED SILKS, at $1, $1 25, and $1 50 to $4 per yard.

FRENCH, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN
CAMEL'S HAIR CLOTH
AND OTHER
DRESS GOODS
AT PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

Broadway, cor. 20th street, N. Y.
Only one block west of Fourth Avenue.
Grand street, cor. Chrystie, N. Y.
One block east of Bowery.

LORD & TAYLOR.

OUR
UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT
is now fully stocked with
FRENCH AND NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS.
AND
SILK CURTAIN MATERIALS.
WINDOW SHADES, HOLLANDS, AND FURNITURE COVERINGS.
WITH THE BEST FACILITIES FOR MAKING, IN THE MOST SATISFACTORY MANNER, AT SHORT NOTICE.

LINENS, DOMESTICS
AND
HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.
TABLECLOTHS AND TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, COMFORTERS, AND ALL THE BEST QUALITIES OF HOUSE-KEEPING GOODS AND DOMESTICS IN COMPLETE ASSORTMENT AT SATISFACTORY PRICES.

Broadway, cor. 20th street, N. Y.,
Only one block west of Fourth Avenue.
Grand street, cor. Chrystie, N. Y.
One block east of Bowery.

LORD & TAYLOR.

LADIES' SUITS AND OVERDRESSES.

A LARGE LOT OF OVERDRESSES IN ALL THE LEADING POPULAR MATERIALS at $8, $9 50, $10, $11 50, $13, $14, $15, $18, $19 50.
FRENCH, GERMAN, ENGLISH, AND AMERICAN WALKING JACKETS AT $9, $10, $11, $12, $14, $16, $20.
BLACK SILK SUITS AT $40, $50, and $60.
BLACK SILK DRESS, WITH CAMEL'S HAIR OVERDRESS, $65 FOR THE SUIT.
SAME, WITH BLACK CASHMERE OVERDRESS, $55 FOR THE SUIT.
CAMEL'S HAIR SUITS, complete, and BLACK CASHMERE SUITS, at $30.
ALL TRIMMED IN THE NEWEST STYLES.
ALSO,
MISSES' AND BOYS' SUITS, FROM TWO YEARS OLD UPWARD, AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

FURS.
A full line of ALASKA and SHETLAND SEAL SACQUES from 24 to 36 inch.
Full size SEAL SACQUES, $92, $98, and $110.
Fine ALASKA SEAL MUFF and BOA, $18, $20, and $22.
Good MINK MUFF and BOA, $18 to $20.
Choice BLACK MARTEN MUFF and BOA, $12 to $15.
Handsome BLACK LYNX MUFF and BOA, $15, worth $20.
Fur-lined SACQUES and CIRCULARS at POPULAR PRICES.
SILK CLOAKS, FUR-LINED, A SPECIALTY. ELEGANT and at LOW PRICES.
FUR TRIMMINGS, in GREAT VARIETY, from 50 cents to $12 a yard.

Broadway, cor. 20th street, N. Y.
Only one block west of Fourth avenue.
Grand street, cor. Chrystie, N. Y.
One block east of Bowery.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' CONCERTO ORGANS CANNOT be excelled in tone or beauty. They defy competition. The concerto stop is a fine imitation of the human voice. Prices extremely low for cash, or part cash and balance in small monthly payments, or for rent at low prices. Second-hand pianos and organs at great bargains. Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & SONS.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

ROOMS TO RENT.—AN ENTIRE SECOND floor, with private table, No. 31 West 16th st; these rooms are about to be vacated, the family of the present occupant going to Europe. He can heartily recommend them to any one desiring a delightful home and superior accommodations. Address B. D. S., Post Office Box No. 4,002, or on the premises.

FIFTH AV., OPPOSITE MADISON SQUARE, NO. 206.—Elegant parlor and bedroom for gentleman and wife, second story, with first-class board and appointments; location unsurpassed; references exchanged.

NO. 70 IRVING PLACE, GRAMERCY PARK.—Second floor, front, en suite or singly; house 27 feet wide; rooms extra large and handsomely furnished; location, house, and table first-class; moderate terms.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—BRIGHT, NEWLY furnished and painted front rooms, third and fourth floors; table and appointments first class; house 28 feet wide. References required.

NO. 55 WEST 28TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Elegantly furnished second floor; southern exposure. Also, a large room and hall-room on fourth floor, with board; references.

MURRAY HILL.
At No. 13 Park av., between 34th and 35th sts., a neatly furnished and very pleasant front room, to let with board; references.

NOS. 18 AND 20 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN Madison and 5th avs.—Good accommodations, with board, for good-class families, at moderate price; small tables; table d'hote. H. LEFLER.

NO. 10 EAST 28TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Third floor; sunny room; board if desired; small, select family; cleanliness and comfort assured; satisfactory terms; references.

PLEASANT SUNNY ROOM, SECOND floor, also hall room, with board and fire; central and convenient, with the attractions of a home. No. 36 East 12th st.

NO. 30 EAST 22D ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished second floor front and hall room; also double room on fourth, with board. Best references given and required.

SUPERIOR ROOMS, WITH BOARD—SECond-story room; southern exposure; closets, hot and cold water; rooms for gentlemen. No. 116 West 45th st.

NO. 239 WEST 23D ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS to let, with board, on second floor, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; table unexceptionable; references exchanged.

WINCHESTER HOUSE.—EUROPEAN PLAN. Corner of Broadway and 31st st. This hotel is newly fitted in elegant style, embracing all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, baths, &c.

A VERY PLEASANT SECOND STORY room, with extension, to rent, with first-class board, to two gentlemen, at very moderate price. Apply at No. 358 West 23d st.

NO. 4 WEST 22D ST.—REDUCED PRICES; second floor large and hall rooms, en suite or singly; single room, with board; house unexceptionable; references.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH ST.—FAMILY SUITE, four connecting rooms, entire first floor; also, rooms on third floor; strictly first-class board.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS for families and gentlemen, with board, at reasonable prices.

NO. 19 WEST 24TH ST., OPPOSITE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL—New and elegantly furnished rooms to let, with or without board; transients taken.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Second floor, handsomely furnished, en suite or divided, with board.

NO. 434 5TH AV.
WITH ELEVATOR.
One elegant suite of apartments, with private table.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH ST.—SUITE OF ROOMS on first floor; also, second-story front room; with board; references.

THIRTY-FIFTH ST., NO. 109, EAST.
Desirable suite of rooms to let.
Also, hall rooms, with board.

NO. 8 EAST 9TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A handsomely-furnished parlor floor to let, with or without board; references.

NO. 109 EAST 16TH ST.—ROOMS ON SECOND floor, handsomely furnished, to let, with board; house and table first-class; references exchanged.

NO. 145 WEST 44TH ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with first-class board for families or single gentlemen; reference.

NO. 47 EAST 28TH ST.—LARGE HALL ROOM, second floor; also double room, third floor, to let with board.

NO. 11 WEST 30TH ST.—A SUITE OF ROOMS on second floor to let, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 18 EAST 47TH ST.—A LARGE, HANDsomely furnished front room, with alcove, to rent to one or two gentlemen, either with or without board.

A SUITE OF ROOMS, SECOND FLOOR, front, with board; also room on fourth floor, at Mrs. EATON'S, No. 14 5th av.

NO. 117 WEST 34TH ST., FOUR DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY.—An elegant suite of rooms on parlor floor, with private table; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—ONE SUPERIOR SUITE of apartments, with private table and comforts of a refined home.

FIFTH AV., NO. 297.—VERY PLEASANT SUITE on second floor; private table; also rooms for gentlemen. Reference.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, ELEGANT SUITES OF rooms; also single rooms. No. 119 East 23d st.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.—PARLOR FLOOR TO rent, with private table; sunny exposure.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF FOUR ADULTS FOR Winter three bedrooms, (one large size,) parlor, and bath-room, with or without board, in a private family, between 23d and 42d sts. and 6th and 4th avs. Address, stating lowest terms and locality, W. C., Box No. 313 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A WIDOW LADY AND DAUGHTER WISH a pleasant furnished room with board, between 33d and 14th sts., west of 4th av.; terms not to exceed $60 a month, including fuel and gas; good references given and expected. Address Box No. 3,213 Post Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OF TWO, OCCUPYING their own residence, desire to rent comfortably furnished apartments to respectable gentlemen; the house has all the requirements of a refined home. No. 230 East 23d st.

FIFTH AND 6TH AVS.—HANDSOME LARGE back parlor, southern exposure, hot and cold water, and grate fire; highest references given. No. 48 West 15th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. SEAVER WILL rent very desirable apartments, with private table, or to gentlemen, with breakfast.

NO. 134 EAST 12TH ST.
HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS.
PRICES MODERATE.

NO. 19 WEST 30TH ST.—DOUBLE AND SINgle rooms on upper floor, without board, for gentlemen; fair prices.

NO. 33 WEST 23D ST.—ELEGANT SUITE ON second floor in private family, for gentlemen, without board.

TO LET—AN OFFICE, SUITABLE FOR A PHYSIcian; unfurnished; No. 29 East 28th st. Also, furnished rooms for gentlemen.

NO. 28 EAST 22D ST.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED parlor and bedroom on first floor; also one room on second floor, for gentlemen; reference.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—TO LET, FURNISHED rooms, without board, two very desirable ones on second floor, one on third, and two on fourth.

NO. 18 EAST 29TH ST.—ROOMS TO LET. References given and required.

ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED COUPLE, UNFURnished first floor of an English basement house, owned or held on a lease of at least three years, by a private family; location, 10th to 40th st., and between 4th and 6th avs.; in answer, state lowest terms, describe rooms, &c.; best references given and required. Address H. C., Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

MORRISTOWN.—A HOME FOR INVALIDS, OR others, in a private family; use of carriage; open wood fires, besides furnace heat; ten minutes' walk from station. Address Post Office Box No. 15, Morristown, N. J.

WINTER RESORTS.

ST. AUGUSTINE HOTEL,
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.

This hotel having been doubled in size and entirely refurnished, is now the largest hotel in Florida. A dining-room, seating 350, has been added; gas, electric annunciator, bath-rooms, telegraph office, &c.
E. E. VAILL, Proprietor.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, N. P., BAHAMAS.—Now open; the most delightful climate in the world; steamers will leave Savannah, Ga., every ten days and make the trip in two days. For particulars, address JAMES LIDGERWOOD, 758 Broadway.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE CREAM

is made from PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM, and the public is fast discovering the fact, as they compare it with others' make, not made from pure cream.

Our sales exceed those of any other establishment of the kind in the world, and almost equal those of all the New-York dealers combined. We are thus enabled to supply a better article at a lower figure than any other establishment.

CHARLOTTE RUSSE, rich and delicious,
72 Cents per Dozen, or 50 Cents per Quart.
DEPOTS, NO. 305 4TH AV., and NO. 1,264 BROADWAY.

J. FUSSELL & SONS,
ICE CREAM,
12 Bible House, opposite Cooper Institute, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

PARK THEATRE. MIGHTY DOLLAR.
FAREWELL NIGHTS.
THIS THURSDAY LAST NIGHT BUT SEVEN
of the
MIGHTY DOLLAR
and
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.

Seize the golden hours ere they fly,
Laughter holding both her sides.

ON FRIDAY, 10TH,
MR. W. J. FLORENCE,
the genius of mirth, takes his
FIRST AND ONLY BENEFIT
this season. Box book now open.

SATURDAY NEXT, LAST MIGHTY DOLLAR MATINEE.

MONDAY, 13TH, THE 100TH NIGHT.

SPECIAL.
ON SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 18,
after careful preparation, the collaborated melodrama,
CRUCIBLE.
ACT I.—INGREDIENTS.
ACT II.—FUSING.
ACT III.—WHITE HEAT.
ACT IV.—METAL.
SEATS SECURED FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. WACHTEL.
EXTRA SEASON.
WACHTEL GRAND OPERA.
Director....AD NEUENDORFF
Commencing WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, when will be presented, with entire new scenery, new costumes, increased chorus and orchestra, Richard Wagner's grand romantic Opera,
LOHENGRIN.
WACHTEL (first time in America)....as....LOHENGRIN
FRIDAY, Dec. 17,
LOHENGRIN.
SATURDAY, Dec. 18, at 2 o'clock,
GRAND WACHTEL MATINEE,
IL TROVATORE.
WACHTEL in his great rôle of....MANRICO
Sale of seats commences THIS MORNING at 9 o'clock at box-office of Academy of Music and No. 114 Broadway. Scale of Prices—General admission, $1; reserved seats, $2 and $3. Admission Family Circle, 50 cents; reserved seats do., 50 cents extra.

SALE OF SEATS NOW BEGUN FOR THE CONNIE SOOGAH NIGHTS, BOOTH'S THEATRE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. MEG MERRILES.
Engagement of the distinguished tragedienne, Mrs.
EMMA WALLER,
for THIS WEEK ONLY, who will give her startling impersonation of
MEG MERRILES,
in Terry's dramatization of Sir Walter Scott's thrilling romance of
GUY MANNERING.
The foremost impersonators of Irish peasant life, Mr. and Mrs.
BARNEY WILLIAMS,
will appear next MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 13, in the grand drama the
CONNIE SOOGAH.
The tickets now ready.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
LAST NIGHTS of OUR BOYS.
Seventh and last week of Byron's great London comedy, OUR BOYS, Declared by press and public to be without exception the most perfect performance on the New-York stage.
Production of PIQUE!
Last matinée SATURDAY, at 1:30, of OUR BOYS.
TUESDAY NIGHT, Dec. 14,
PIQUE,
A PLAY OF TO-DAY,
By the author of "Divorce," "Bonanza," "Under the Gaslight." *_* Box sheet now ready.

PROCTOR
Will give a course of FIVE LECTURES on Astronomy at STEINWAY HALL, as follows:
Dec. 13, 17, 21, and Jan. 5 and 7.
These Lectures will be BRILLIANTLY ILLUSTRATED.
Reserved seat tickets for the COURSE....$3
Now on sale at the office of the AMERICAN LITERARY BUREAU, Room No. 26 Cooper Institute.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY, Dec. 14, 16, 20, and Jan. 4 and 10. TICKETS at CHANDLER'S, Montague st., Brooklyn.

EAGLE THEATRE. BROADWAY and 33D ST.
Mr. JOSH HART....Proprietor and Manager
MONDAY, Dec. 6, and every Evening and Matinees.
Miss JULIA MATHEWS, Miss MILLIE COOK,
Mr. G. H. MACDERMOTT, Mr. CHARLES WHITE,
And the entire Company of Star Artists in a new bill.
First time of the Ethiopian sketch, entitled
ST. LOUIS TO NEW-ORLEANS.
Barney and Rickey's new sketch,
MIKE, THE DRUMMER BOY.
And the beautiful musical farce, entitled
THE DEAD SHOT.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.
Lessees and Managers....Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2 P. M.
Mr. G. F. ROWE
AS
WILKINS MICAWBER.
MONDAY, Dec. 13.
ENGAGEMENT OF
Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.
FIRST } THE NEW CENTENNIAL.
WEEK OF } THE NEW CENTENNIAL.
LIFE UP TOWN, TALENT ON A BUST, &c.
Seats secured. MATINEE, SATURDAY at 2.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE REGULAR weekly meeting of the Polytechnic Association will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock, in Room No. 24 Cooper Union. All interested in scientific progress are invited to attend. J. V. C. SMITH,
JOHN W. SUTTON, Secretary. Chairman.

INSTRUCTION.

Collegiate Institute,
No. 40 Washington Square, New-York City.
(Location delightful and easy of access.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.
Thirty-third year. Now open.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.
Central Park and 6th av. Boarding and Day School for Boys and Young Men of Seven to Twenty. New building unsurpassed for location, ventilation, interior arrangements. Prospectus sent on application.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$160 pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., for 20 weeks in this well-known Institution; advantages superior; number limited; open Sept. 14. Send for catalogue. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWERY.—Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Mathematics, Classics, rudimental and higher English Branches; Penmanship, $3 monthly; Ladies taught Book-keeping and Correspondence; private instruction.

MISS EDMONDS WILL RECEIVE TWO misses or ladies in her family to board and educate. A comfortable and refined home and best method of instruction assured. Highest reference. No. 20 East 24th st.

GERMAN LANGUAGE.—AMERICANS WHO intend to visit Germany can learn to speak German in an easy way. Address Mr. JAEGER, No. 344 West 42d st.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children. No. 13 East 31st st.

D. S. EVERSON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, corner 42d st. and 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park. "Short lessons thoroughly mastered."

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-on-Hudson, offers unusual advantages for boys. Reopens Sept. 14. ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

WILLIAM H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 1,214 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

MRS. MITCHELL SUPPLIES SCHOOLS and families with reliable teachers, governesses, and tutors, resident or visiting; information given of good schools; French, German, and Italian spoken. Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st.

PROF. C. DE LA VERGNE, TEACHER OF French, takes classes or single pupils. Address No. 30 West 27th st., New-York.

PIANO AND SINGING TAUGHT BY MME. SCHUBERT, from Europe. Address 60 East 9th st.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Ninth Ward, at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, Dec. 15, 1875, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on said day, for carpenter's work and materials to be furnished for the Male and Female Grammar Departments of Grammar School No. 3, corner of Hudson and Grove sts.

Sealed proposals will also be received, at the same time and place, for the desks and seats for four classrooms for the school above named.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

CHARLES S. WRIGHT,
DAVID M. EARLE,
E. DENNISON, M. D.,
HENRY DAYTON,
WILLIAM H. ELY,
Board of School Trustees, Ninth Ward.
Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1875.

PROPOSALS.

Sealed proposals will be received until Feb. 1, 1876, by the Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, at their office, No. 21 Water st., Brooklyn, N. Y., for the manufacture and delivery of 122 tons of cast-steel wire rope, required for the erection of the temporary foot-bridge, cradle cables, and other appliances necessary for the construction of the main cables of the East River Suspension Bridge.

Printed specifications, together with any other information in regard to these ropes, may be obtained from the secretary of the board, or of the Chief Engineer, W. A. ROEBLING.

STATIONERY.

DIARIES FOR 1876 AND DAILY JOURNALS from 25 cents to $5. Blank Books, Stationery, and Printing, all kinds at low price. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden lane.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, AND BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS, NO. 93 FULTON ST.—Special attention given to ordered work.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Commences at 8 o'clock. Terminates at 10:40.
Reappearance of Mr. JOHN GILBERT.
First appearance here this season of Mr. E. ARNOTT.

THURSDAY, Dec. 9, and EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK—also SATURDAY MATINEE—will be presented, with the same care and completeness of mise-en-scene that have characterized all former productions at this theatre, a comedy in four acts, adapted by Horace Wigan, Esq., (author of "A Conjugal Lesson," &c.,) entitled
BOSOM FRIENDS.
The distribution of characters will include
MR. H. J. MONTAGUE....as....DOCTOR BLAND
MR. JOHN GILBERT....as....MR. YIELDING
MR. HARRY BECKETT....as....CAPT. DONOGHUE
MR. EDWARD ARNOTT....as....MR. UNION
(By courtesy of Messrs. Shook & Palmer.)
MR. C. A. STEVENSON....as....FREDERICK FERVID
MR. W. HERBERT....as....MR. MEANLEY
MR. E. M. HOLLAND....as....MR. BORROWELL
MISS E. BLAISDELL....as....THEODORE
MISS ADA DYAS....as....MRS. UNION
MME. PONISI....as....MRS. MEANLEY
MISS GERALDINE MAYE....as....AMY

In active preparation, a new comedy by H. J. Byron, Esq., entitled
OLD SAILORS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE,
BROADWAY AND 14TH ST.
SHERIDAN SHOOK....Proprietor
A. M. PALMER....Manager
EVERY NIGHT,
ROSE MICHEL,
AN UNDOUBTED TRIUMPH.
Illustrated with the MOST ELABORATE AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY ever set upon a stage, and with a cast of UNEXAMPLED STRENGTH, including the following favorite names: Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Stuart Robson, Fred. Robinson, J. H. Stoddart, John Parselle, Eben Plympton, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, and W. S. Quigley, and Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Nina Varian, (by kind permission of Lester Wallack,) and Augusta Raymond.
SATURDAY, DEC. 11,
FOURTH MATINEE OF ROSE MICHEL.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.

THE BEST SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES
SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE AT TYSON'S
New THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
SECOND CONCERT, DEC. 11, 8 P. M.
GENERAL REHEARSAL, DEC. 10, 2:30 P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Mr. JOSEPH WHITE, Violinist.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF THE SOCIETY.
Herr CARL BERGMAN, Conductor.
Symphony, "Die Weihe der Töne"....Spohr
Concerto for the Violin....Mendelssohn
Mr. JOSEPH WHITE.
Overture, "Genoveva"....Schumann
Ciaconna, Violin Solo....Bach
Mr. JOSEPH WHITE.
Poéme Symphonique, "Les Préludes"....Liszt
Tickets for Concert, with reserved seats, $2.
Tickets for General Rehearsal, with reserved seats $1. To be had at Decker's, No. 33 Union square; G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Martens Brothers', No. 1,164 Broadway, and at the door of the Academy.

LYCEUM THEATRE. Fechter as Armand Duval.
THE GREAT DRAMATIC EVENT,
To-night, To-morrow night, and Saturday Matinée,
FECHTER (in his original character) ARMAND DUVAL,
in Alexandre Dumas' world-renowned Comedy,
LA DAME AUX CAMELIAS (CAMILLE.)
Mlle. JULIETTE CLARENCE as Marguerite Gauthier.
SATURDAY NIGHT, BENEFIT OF Mlle. CLARENCE.
LA MAITRESSE LEGITIME, (first time here.)
SATURDAY MATINEE, FECHTER as ARMAND DUVAL.

FECHTER MATINEE. LYCEUM THEATRE
SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 1:30 only Matinée of
LA DAME AUX CAMELIAS, (CAMILLE.)
ONLY MATINEE OF FECHTER as ARMAND DUVAL.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE.
(Late Daring's Opera-house.)
C. J. SMITH....Manager
GRAND OPENING, MONDAY, DEC. 13.
The opening play, entitled THE FLATTERER, will be one of the most brilliant and sparkling comedies ever put upon the American stage.
The company is the strongest and most evenly balanced in the country. The scenery, the most elegant ever put upon the New-York stage. The orchestra, the fullest and best in the City.
Box-office now open for the sale of seats.

PARISIAN VARIETIES, 16TH ST. & BROADWAY.
TEMPLE OF SENSATIONAL NOVELTIES.
Beauties of Nature. | Pleasures of Art.
Evenings at 8 o'clock; Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday matinees, 2 o'clock.
No parallel in the history of New-York.
Most delightful, tasteful combination of Beautiful Women, Gorgeous Ballets, Charming Tableaux, Funny Farce, Wondrous Specialties, and Voluptuous Varieties. Mlle. ZMOCLEN, the aerial wonder of the world; Montague; to-day, Arlington, Forrester, Keeh, and Crayton's songs.

HEBREW CHARITY FAIR
in aid of the
MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL,
is now open at
GILMORE'S GARDEN,
between Madison and 4th avs., 26th and 27th sts.
GILMORE'S BAND in attendance.
S. B. HART,
Chairman Executive Committee.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.
BETWEEN 30TH AND 31ST STS.
Increased attractions EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES, at 2 o'clock.
FOY SISTERS, J. W. McANDREWS, FRENCH TWIN-SISTERS, ELLA SHELDON, BOBBY and ALICE DAILY.
LOTS OF FUN. NO VULGARITY.

GRÆCO-ROMAN WRESTLING.
THE CHRISTOL-BAUER MATCH
FOR $1,000.
GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 11.
General Admission....One Dollar
Family Circle....Fifty Cents
Reserved seats and boxes at Box-Office after 9 A. M. Friday.

THE
May be seen from 1 to 4 P. M.
OF COLOSSEUM. PARIS.
and from 7:30 to 10 P. M.
SIEGE

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.
Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel. Every evening and Tuesday and Friday Matinee. Ald. GUS WILLIAMS, SAM DEVERE, and all of TONY PASTOR'S STAR COMPANY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, NO. 624 BROADWAY.
JOHN F. POOLE....Manager
BEST COMPANY IN AMERICA
IN A NEW PROGRAMME.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

DANCING.

DOUBLE GLIDE
The New Dance.
Full description just published by ALLEN DODWORTH, No. 212 5th av. Copy sent by mail for 25 cents.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S
DANCING SCHOOL,
NO. 212 FIFTH AV.
Brooklyn Branch at No. 198 Washington st. Classes or private lessons for ladies, gentlemen, and children. For particulars send for a circular.

LECTURES.

VICTORIA C.
WOODHULL,
the talented and accomplished "Queen of the Rostrum," will deliver her new and startling oration, THE TRUE AND THE FALSE, SOCIALLY, at Cooper Institute, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 29, at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7. Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats 75 cents. Sale of seats will be duly announced.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE UNION PREACHING SERVICES IN connection with the up-town noon prayer-meeting will be continued during the present week in Dr. Tyng's Church, Madison av. and 42d st., EVERY EVENING (except Saturday,) at 8 o'clock. Rev. James M. King will preach to-night.

TO RENT—IN REV. DR. JOHN HALL'S PRESBYterian Church, 5th av. and 55th st., pew No. 207, in body of church, at moderate rent. Address Post Office Box No. 1,602, New-York.

FINE ARTS.

MAKART'S GREAT PAINTINGS,
ABUNDANTIA,
At KURTZ'S ART GALLERY, Madison square.
Admission, 25 cents.

BILLIARDS.

AMERICAN STANDARD BEVEL BILLIARD-TAbles, with Delaney's wire cushions, solely used in all championship and match games; second-hand tables at great bargains. W. H. GRIFFITH & CO., 40 Vesey st.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.
STONINGTON LINE,
FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.
The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M. Through tickets to principal New-England points at railroad depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.
PROVIDENCE LINE, (direct.)
Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M. Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates. D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

FREIGHT PROBLEMS.

TRUNK LINE DISCRIMINATIONS.

CONSULTATION OF MERCHANTS—CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL—MR. BLANCHARD, OF THE ERIE, DESIROUS OF PROTECTING THE INTERESTS OF THIS CITY.

A very important meeting of merchants was held yesterday afternoon, in the Chamber of Commerce, for the purpose of consulting with each other as to the relations between New-York and the freight railways. Mr. B. G. Arnold was elected Chairman. He said the object of the meeting was one of great importance to the mercantile interests of the City. They were suffering from most unnatural causes; that is, New-York railroads were discriminating in their rates of freight against New-York, particularly in favor of Boston. This had been the case for many years, but never, he thought, to such a great degree as at present. They all knew how identified the great corporations of Philadelphia and Baltimore were with the interests of those cities. It was a patriotic principle with them to advance and protect the trade of those cities. Nothing of the kind had ever been known in New-York. In fact, for the last twenty-five years he believed the instances numerous in which delegations from the trade had waited upon the managers to remonstrate against the injustice of their management as regards the interests of this City. They, as merchants, found it difficult to comprehend the theory upon which the largest supporters of railroads were habitually and persistently sacrificed to minor interests. It was contrary to all the ordinary principles of mercantile practice. The main point for them to consider was, Where is the remedy? They must seek for one. In a recent conversation with Mr. Blanchard, at the Erie Railway office, he was informed that there was a sincere desire on the part of the present management of that road to protect the interests of this City and to put a stop to the great grievance of which the merchants were complaining. The Chairman said he could scarcely doubt that the managers of the New-York Central Road were sharing the same feeling. He trusted in conclusion that measures might be devised by which a revolution in the management of these two New-York Roads, in their consideration of the interests which afforded them the largest support, could be brought about. The Chairman's remarks were applauded.

Mr. Thurber, from the special committee appointed by the Committee on Claims and Grievances of the New-York Cheap Transportation Association, then submitted a statement of facts, and copies of some correspondence between the committee and Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt, Vice President of one of the main trunk lines. The statement showed the discrimination complained of to be no new movement on the part of the New-York railroads. The great difference in freight rates from New-York to the West, and from Boston or Baltimore to the West, was nothing new. But the recent rise in rates from New-York on that class of freight which from Boston was at the old figures, was particularly noticeable—more so than ever before. One of the reasons—indeed, the principal one—why the rates were now so cheap from Boston, was because of the refusal of the Grand Trunk Railroad to enter into a combination with other trunk lines. He read from a letter showing that it cost just $80 more to ship the same package of goods to the same company from New-York than it did from Boston. The correspondence with Mr. Vanderbilt was begun at the request of the Committee on Claims and Grievances. In the first letter their grievances were mentioned, and a conference was suggested. The letter closed with the inquiry: "When can you see us?" To this Mr. Vanderbilt answered that all officers of that company had standing orders to investigate complaints made in their several departments. "Present your grievances to the General Freight Agent and they will receive prompt attention," said he in conclusion. The committee was not satisfied, and another letter was sent to Mr. Vanderbilt informing him that they had been referred by the Freight Agent to head-quarters. What they complained of was the discrimination shown by his road in favor of Boston. To this Mr. Vanderbilt replied that the subject was one over which he had no control. He respectfully referred them to the managers of the Boston railroads. This was evading the issue in a way which met with the disapproval of the committee, and they again wrote to Mr. Vanderbilt. They said to him in substance that he should, as the representative of a New-York railroad, be willing to meet with their committee. He was informed that the railway and the commercial interests should be made more identical. They failed to see the propriety of conferring with the managers of lines running out of Boston in a matter where the Hudson River and New-York Central Road was alone to blame. Mr. Vanderbilt's ultimatum was then sent. He claimed that the actions of his company were based upon equity to their patrons and general commercial interests, and that he would be willing to receive suggestions from the committee. That ended the correspondence. The committee believed that the time had come for an exclusive freight railroad. Such a road could be built to carry freight at one-half the present rates. It should be under the control of the National Government, so that combination with other roads would be impossible. Mr. Thurber then submitted a resolution for the appointment of a committee of five to confer with the managers of the principal New-York lines. This resolution was unanimously adopted, but the committee was not made known.

The next speaker—Mr. Smith—said he wished to call the attention of the meeting to the fact that these discriminations were not universal. Then, there were a good many other things besides railroad rates which were injuring New-York. He had shipped during the past year between 125,000 and 150,000 packages of goods, and he would say that a great many of these were shipped from Boston for the very reason that the streets of New-York were in a terrible condition. He had been informed by the third largest dry-goods dealer in the country that a saving of $1 25 on each case of goods was made by shipping goods on through bills of lading via Philadelphia to Chicago. The steamers ran into the dock, where cars stood to be loaded; there was no cartage whatever, and hence the saving. In New-York the charges for cartage were enormous. Baltimore was reaching out for the Western trade. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad allowed three cents draw on every bushel of grain shipped on that road, provided it was sent abroad by the Baltimore Line of steamers. For his part, he thought a badly-governed City had much to do with heavy freights.

Mr. C. C. Dodge said it was somewhat singular that Chicago firms should have extra good terms granted them by New-York railroads, and which were refused to New-York merchants. The statement made by the previous speaker that certain firms were shipping goods from Boston much cheaper than they could from New-York, was but strengthening them in their complaints. This he claimed to be the most serious sort of discrimination. One thing he wished to call their attention to, and that was the fact that the merchants were too cosmopolitan. They had never been willing to combine as citizens and work for the common good. In Boston, in Baltimore, and in Philadelphia the citizens were banded together; in New-York the merchants were glad to have good accomplished, provided others would do the work. He then introduced the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, For several years past it has been the custom of the main railroad companies to the West, in combining on freight rates, to make their schedule the basis of a differential tariff, greatly discriminating against shipments from New-York and in favor of other competing points, most notably Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, to the serious injury of the large mercantile community here, and through it to the whole country, as well as destruction to the general welfare and natural growth of our City; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we have no wish to unwarrantably interfere with the management or operation of any of the various railroad organizations, and on every account desire them prosperity, yet we contend that their administration should be impartial, and upon some scale of equal charges and advantages with respect to all the great centres of trade both East and West, for which we are at all times ready and willing to pay rates that shall be remunerative to the companies, only claiming that New-York should not be placed at any disadvantage.

Resolved, That since the system pursued by the railroads has been directly at variance with these sound principles, to the manifest and increasing detriment of New-York and its commercial position, we, as New-York merchants, for self-protection, and in the rightful defence of our extending business relations, and long-established intimate connection with the development and trade of the great West and South, are called upon to unite in an earnest and determined protest against the unjust and improvident policy so continuously adopted by the powerful railroad combinations, and to respectfully demand from them some prompt and reasonable consideration of the important and valuable interests located here, with a fair adjustment of freights as between New-York and other cities.

Resolved, That as citizens of this great Metropolis, the chief commercial centre of the continent, while we are justly proud of its commanding position and illustrious history, its vast influence, political and social, at home and abroad, we feel a responsibility to guard its resources and perpetuate its prosperity; and we cannot quietly submit to see either suffer, or any legitimate rights of our City impaired.

Resolved, That we believe the ultimate result of the present railroad-freight policy must prove as ruinous to the railroad companies whose principal connections are with New-York as to the City itself, by increasing and building up a competition at points less directly under their control and opening the way for new channels of freight traffic distant from their main lines.

Resolved, That in our efforts to secure some immediate relief in the matter of New-York freights, we shall appreciate the sympathy and assistance of any of the railroad organizations which may co-operate with us, and pledge ourselves to support and patronize the same to our utmost ability, in preference to all other competing roads.

Resolved, That a committee of seven (one from each leading branch of trade, as far as possible) be appointed to submit the sentiment and action of this meeting to the various railroad corporations, and to communicate their reply to the merchants at such early date as may be decided upon.

Resolved, That, if necessary, a mass-meeting of the merchants of New-York, representing all the interests affected, be called without delay, to take more definite action upon the questions at issue.

Mr. Thurber said the discriminations complained of are not so much on first and second as on lower classes of freight. This Mr. Dodge contradicted. He proved that the discrimination in favor of Boston over New-York was nearly 100 per cent. on first and second, and fully 100 per cent. on third-class freight. Col. Baker, President of the Cheap Transportation Company said that trade commenced going to Baltimore some three years ago. The drawback of three cents, granted by Baltimore, could not be competed with by New-York. He favored the building of a double track freight railroad around the City. Such a road would touch all the piers, and carry freight for one-tenth the present cost of cartage. He said it cost more to transfer freight from one side of New-York City to the other than it did to transport it to Cincinnati. Mr. A. A. Low, the next speaker, said another thing to be guarded against was the thefts which property was subjected to in this City. New-York could not command the trade of the East if discriminating charges were continued. Terminal facilities were very important matters to take into consideration when considering the exactions put upon commerce. High rents should also be looked into; but he believed this latter evil would regulate itself in course of time. Unless proper attention was given to these economic measures the City would lose its commercial importance. The meeting was then adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman.

AMATEUR PIGEON-SHOOTING.

MATCH BETWEEN MESSRS. TRAVIS C. VAN BUREN AND JAMES GORDON BENNETT—MR. VAN BUREN THE VICTOR.

After many weeks of preparation the pigeon match between James Gordon Bennett and Travis C. Van Buren took place on Tuesday, on which occasion the latter was the winner. This match has been the theme of conversation among sporting men ever since it was rumored that the preliminary steps had been taken, but for some reason the particulars were kept secret. The shooting took place on the private grounds of Mr. William P. Douglass, at Flushing Bay, Long Island, and was witnessed by about fifty personal friends of the contestants. These gentlemen—all of whom were personally invited—are prominent citizens of this City and Brooklyn, and many of them members of the Union Club. Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Bennett's opponent, is one of the best amateur shots in this country, and a prominent member of the Long Island Shooting Association. For some time past he has been a constant attendant on all of the matches on the club grounds, which are situated on the Jamaica road, and has participated in many private contests, and in almost all of the sweepstakes which have taken place there. At the last two meetings he displayed much skill and improvement, and in almost every instance carried off the first prize. Mr. Bennett has also devoted much time to practice and preparation, and had the advantage of using in his practice the English blue lock, which bird was chosen for the match. About 250 of this species of pigeon were imported by Mr. Bennett at a personal outlay of some $1,250, the birds costing in England £180. These pigeons are about the size of our smallest tame birds; have very long wings, which enable them to fly swiftly; are mottled blue, with small white spots all over the body. The tails of the birds used in the match were cut very short, which had the effect of making their flight rapid and zigzag, which disconcerted the marksmen considerably. In the morning at 10:30 o'clock the sport was commenced. Miles Johnson handled for Van Buren and Capt. Bogardus for Mr. Bennett; Mr. Douglass acted as Referee. The conditions were: Fifty birds each, thirty yards rise, five traps, eighty yards boundary, the English rules to govern, the privilege of discharging both barrels at each bird, and the use of one and a quarter ounces of shot. In the first stages of the match the birds were a little sluggish, and did not fly with their accustomed swiftness; but as the day wore on this defect disappeared, and, with but two exceptions, the pigeons left the trap instantly. The day was hazy; not a particle of wind was stirring, and consequently the smoke hung badly, at times almost shutting the bird from view; in this way a number of birds were lost, as the contestants, on account of the zigzag movements of the birds, were unable to judge of their course in time to discharge the second barrel with effect. In the beginning Mr. Bennett out-shot Mr. Van Buren, and led the score up to the thirtieth bird, at which time there was a tie. Mr. Bennett's falling off commenced after he had shot at his twenty-fifth bird, which is attributed to some disarrangement of his fowling-piece, but he continued to use it, and doubtless was at a disadvantage. After the thirtieth bird, Van Buren's shooting was much better, showing that he was becoming acquainted with the movements of the new birds, which were at first entirely strange to him, as he had never shot at them before. After he had gained the advantage over Mr. Bennett he continued to lead the score until the end of the match, which resulted in Mr. Bennett's being "shot out" on the forty-fourth bird, with a score of 27 to 19.

After this contest was over a sweepstake match was arranged between Ira Paine, Miles Johnson, and Capt. Bogardus, for three prizes of $100, $50, and $25; five birds to be shot at, on the same conditions as the previous match—thirty yards' rise, five traps, eighty yards' boundary, the English rules to govern, the privilege of discharging both barrels at each bird, and the use of one and a quarter ounces of shot. Bogardus won the first prize by killing his five birds in succession, while Paine and Johnson had to shoot off a tie, each having missed one bird. The tie was decided in Johnson's favor, he killing his first bird and Paine missing. At the conclusion of the sports all of the party adjourned to Mr. Douglass' house and partook of a sumptuous breakfast, which had been prepared by Mr. Bennett's servants.

THE PROVISION TRADE.

THE WEIGHT AND INSPECTION OF BARRELED PORK—NEW RULE ADOPTED.

The consideration of the new rules governing the trade in provisions, submitted to the members of the Produce Exchange, was concluded yesterday. The following rules were adopted:

No. 13. All pork sold by the barrel must, unless otherwise stipulated, weigh out to average not less than 200 pounds; if short in weight, an allowance must be made by seller; but this shall not apply to mess pork sold on contract, which must be weighed in 200 pounds at time of inspection, without guarantee against shrinkage.

No. 15. In all cases where an inspector is employed to test any lot of provisions, he shall be paid by the party employing him.

No. 18. The pork represented by each warehouse receipt issued by inspectors shall have a distinguishing mark, as a lot, (in addition to the packer's brand,) upon it, which shall be noted in said receipt.

All notices and warehouse receipts for mess pork for delivery on contract shall be in lots of 250 barrels each, in one place.

No. 19. On delivery of pork, three days' notice shall be given, and said notice must be given to first receiver before 11 A. M., and may circulate until 4 P. M.

Rules Nos. 14, 16, and 17 were laid over to be considered at a meeting which will soon be called to take action in regard to the new rules for the government of the other branches of the provision trade, and which are now being prepared by the Secretary. Rule No. 13 was adopted only after much discussion. It does not meet the views of all concerned, but as it was considered a fair compromise it was passed.

THE HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The Homeopathic Medical Society of the County of New-York held its annual meeting last evening at the hospital, Twenty-third street and Third avenue, Dr. B. F. Joslyn presiding. The report of the Treasurer for the year showed that the receipts were $369, and the expenditures $210. Dr. Alfred K. Hills, the Secretary, in making his annual report called attention to the fact that the Eclectic Medical Society had granted licenses to persons who, after examination, had been rejected by the Homeopathic Society. As this was a violation of a State law, he suggested that the matter be referred to the Bureau of Legislation for investigation and action. His report further set forth that the society's membership is now two hundred, one hundred and fifty of whom are residents and fifty corresponding members. In consideration of the failure of representatives of bureaus and committees to report during the year, he suggested that some action be taken with reference to their inexcusable delinquency. Dr. Hills called attention to the success of the library, and congratulated the society upon the establishment of the Homeopathic Hospital on Ward's Island, and upon the flourishing condition of the organization. The report was adopted, and an election for officers was held, with the following result: President, Dr. E. M. Kellogg; Vice President, Dr. John C. Minor; Secretary, Dr. Alfred K. Hills; Treasurer, Dr. Hood; Librarian, Dr. C. A. Bacon; Censors, Drs. Alexander Berghaus, C. A. Bacon, F. E. Doughty, W. A. Guernsey, and J. A. Terry. The following were, on motion, appointed a standing committee to visit, every three months, the homeopathic hospitals and asylums of the State and City: Drs. C. Dunham, H. M. Smith, S. Swan, R. Blakelock, and E. M. Kellogg.

A CHANGE IN CABLE RATES.

Information has been received at the New-York Produce Exchange, from England, that a change will shortly be made in the cable telegraph rates to this country. On and after Jan. 1, 1876, the companies will only receive dictionary words of ten letters, names of persons and places excepted. All words of more than ten letters will be charged as two words. This measure has been taken, it is understood, in order to prevent the use of the long and difficult words, sometimes foreign, which are used in the cipher employed by bodies like the Produce Exchange in giving quotations.

THE OUT-DOOR POOR.

The committee appointed at the last meeting of the Board of United Charities, composed of representatives of nearly all the charitable organizations of this City, has resolved upon a system of relieving the out-door poor. The plan is that the City be divided into districts in charge of a corps of volunteer visitors, so that only a small number of families will be allotted to each. Each district is to have a central head-quarters in charge of an official thoroughly experienced among the poor. His duties are to keep a record of all the work done in the district, to assist the visitors when required, to take their place in an emergency, and to be always on hand to answer questions and supply information. The visitors and officials are to be required to report weekly to a District Committee, composed of active, working members. Such committee would examine the report of each case, and determine the amount of relief to be given. There is to be one Central Committee, to which all District Committees are to be responsible, and to which all reports are to be made. The Commissioners of Charities and Correction have agreed to adopt the system.

LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATIONS.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE POLICE COURTS INQUIRED INTO—POWERS OF MAGISTRATES.

The subject of investigation by the Committee on Crime yesterday was the Police Courts, the question of the adequacy of the present number, the powers of the Magistrates, and other matters relative to their administration.

Ex-Police Justice Hogan testified that in 1848, when the population of the City was between 300,000 and 400,000, six Justices presided on the benches of the Police Courts, being at times aided by the Aldermen and Civil Justices, who then were empowered to sit as Police Magistrates. In 1865 two of the regularly elected Police Magistrates were assigned to sit as Judges in the Court of Special Sessions, and while thus engaged, either two Aldermen or an equal number of Civil Justices were obliged to preside on the vacated Police Court benches. Mr. Hogan believed that in order to prevent the overcrowding of the prisons and the withdrawal of complainants and witnesses from cases, sessions of the Court of Special Sessions should be held every day.

Justice Bixby, the next witness, expressed himself in favor of the Court of Special Sessions being presided over by other than Police Justices, for the reason that those assigned to that court could devote all their time to it. He believed that an additional Police Court was necessary on the west side, and that a division of the business of the Tombs Court with the Essex Market Court would facilitate the disposition of the cases. The Tombs Prison he considered a disgrace to the City, and thought that a new building was highly necessary if the City could stand the expense. Where the business of the Police and Civil Courts is small, such as is the case in the Sixth District at present, it would be well to consolidate them and empower one Justice to attend to the business of both.

The committee listened to similar evidence and suggestions from Justices F. S. Smith and Patrick G. Duffy. The latter was of the opinion that the law should be more stringent in regard to habitual cases of drunkenness.

Ex-Justice Thomas A. Ledwith differed in opinion with the foregoing witnesses as regarded the location and number of the Police Courts. He could not suggest any better arrangement than the present. Justice Otterbourg saw no objection to the Police Justices occupying the bench of the Special Sessions.

The committee will to-day visit the Catholic Protectory, Westchester, and resume its sessions at the City Hall on Saturday at 11 A. M.

WORK OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

Yesterday's labors of the Senate Investigating Committee partook of the dull character of the preceding day's proceedings. Thomas B. Asten, President of the Board of Assessors, testified as to the business of the board. He did not think a reduction of the number of the Assessors would be judicious; the work on the Boulevard will cost each owner of a lot $800, and the grading on St. Nicholas avenue $750, per twenty-five feet; there were in the office uncollected assessments to the amount of $4,000,000; the assessments on sewerage varied more than on any other improvements; in the construction of outlet sewers the property through which all pipes opening into this outlet run is assessed to a greater or less amount; this would account for the assessing of property-owners for the construction of sewers that are sometimes a half mile distant from their property. For instance, a property-owner residing on Sixth avenue would be assessed for an outlet sewer being constructed on Eighth avenue, provided the sewer running in front of his property opened into it. There are additional assessments made on underground drains ordered by the Sanitary Committee of the Board of Health. The witness expressed his conviction that the system of assessing property in the City is not based upon the correct principle. It should have been based upon a system of general taxation, such as practiced in Boston, Baltimore, and other American cities. John H. Whitmore, (recalled,) testified as to the payment of trial fees, the return of summonses, and other routine court business. William W. Cook, Clerk of the Fifth District Court; Mr. Dunphy, Clerk of the Second District Court, and Patrick Anthon, Clerk of the Seventh District Court, gave testimony of a character similar to that of Mr. Whitmore. James Boyle and John Laughlin, Marshals of the Sixth District Court, testified to the amount of fees allowed to Marshals for the different classes of legal executions, and also to the general duties of Court Marshals. Shortly after the committee adjourned.

STERN BROTHERS.

The establishment of Stern Brothers, of Sixth avenue, may not be so large as some of the stores in their line of business, but it would be hard to find a place where a better selection of goods could be found. The stock of fancy goods which they have laid in specially for the holiday season shows a remarkable taste in selection, and a desire to secure the most elegant novelties which the Vienna and Paris workshops have turned out. In that part of their store devoted to this line of articles there is a pretty array of silver bronzes, comprising handkerchief boxes, card receivers, jewel and glove boxes, and perfume stands. There are cigar stands in Russia leather, with silver bronze trimmings, which exhibit much ingenuity of construction. On touching a spring a cigar rolls out into a receiver, and the cigar stand, begins to play, it being a prettily arranged musical box. A lady's perfume stand, in the same style, was also arranged as a musical box and a photographic album. A very fine bronze thermometer stand was a perfect copy of the new victory column of Berlin, with bas-reliefs and all the minute details of the structure reproduced with extraordinary fidelity. Very neat little inkstands and thimble cases were shown, in the form of the well-known Prussian helmet, the spike and bands being bronze and the leather part of Russia. Some little barrel and washtub-shaped traveling inkstands have hit the popular taste so well that more than half the stock has already been sold. Very handsome smokers' sets, in various styles and materials are displayed, and no more acceptable present to bachelor gentlemen could be found in the City. Some extremely beautiful Russia leather portfolios of Vienna workmanship are well worth inspection. The flower pieces painted on the leather leaves inside are really works of fine art. Then there are Russia leather napkin rings, pocket-books, memorandum-books, braided leather baskets, liquor cases, liquor flasks, and endless other things in the same line at once useful and ornamental. Ladies' tablets, in ivory and shell; a handsome assortment of fans, in carved ebony, ivory, pearl, bone, and shell, inlaid and very finely painted; a new assortment of velvet colliers, just imported; some elegant new English garnet jewelry; silver and gilt jewelry of all kinds and in new designs, are among the novelties displayed by this enterprising firm. In yet other departments we see a full line of initial handkerchiefs, put up in boxes very suitable for presents; elegant applique work on silk satin; mottoes printed on satin and stretched on cardboard ready for hanging; Roman sashes; silk scarfs, in all shades of color; gentlemen's mufflers; some fine Paris and Berlin worsted embroidery; perfumery, albums, every variety of pocket-books, musical albums, and kid gloves in all colors of the rainbow.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Theophilus C. Callicot, of Albany, is at the Hoffman House.

Judge J. M. Woolworth, of Omaha, is at the St. James Hotel.

Congressman H. H. Hathorn, of Saratoga, is at the Gilsey House.

Capt. Gore Jones, of the British Legation at Washington, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Rev. Dr. Barten, of Norfolk, Va., and Gen. J. C. Robinson, of Binghamton, are at the Coleman House.

Ex-Gov. J. Gregory Smith, of Vermont, and Gen. J. T. Wilder, of Tennessee, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Speaker Jeremiah McGuire, of Elmira, and State Engineer Sylvanus H. Sweet, of Albany, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Major C. W. Anderson, of the British Army, and Capt. R. F. Ward, of Governor General Dufferin's staff, are at the Brevoort House.

POLICE DISCIPLINE.

Fifty-nine complaints against delinquent members of the Police Department were tried by Commissioner Disbecker yesterday, the calendar consisting entirely of breaches of discipline, neglect of duty, and violation of the rules. Sergt. Patrick H. Doran, of the Sixteenth Precinct, was charged with having made a false entry in the station-house blotter. It was alleged that Doran entered that he returned from supper at 8:45 P. M., when in fact he did not return until 9:45 P. M. As the proof was at variance with the charge as preferred, the complaint was dismissed. Patrolman Patrick Denniston, of the Fifth Precinct, was arraigned, charged with having been intoxicated while on patrol on the 30th of November, and also with having been absent without leave for twelve hours on the 1st inst. A charge of intoxication against Patrolman Francis X. Gallagher, of the Fourth Precinct, was admitted by the accused. There were four complaints of being absent from post against Patrolman Timothy Stapleton, of the Thirty-first Precinct, who had tendered his resignation in preference to standing trial. The rest of the cases were of minor importance.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Matilda McGunnigle, aged twenty-five, died at her residence, No. 751 Eighth avenue, yesterday, from an overdose of medicine taken by mistake.

The Cunard steam-ship Java, which left Liverpool on Nov. 27 and Queenstown on Nov. 28, reached this port yesterday, with mail news later by two days.

The Controller will to-day commence the payment of the Inspectors, poll-clerks, and landlords of the late election, beginning with the First Assembly District.

The four casks of copper ingots which were stolen from a truck at the corner of South and Roosevelt streets, on Monday afternoon, as published in THE TIMES, were found on Tuesday evening at the ferry-house foot of Main street, Brooklyn, where they had been abandoned by the thieves.

On Monday evening Patrick Carolin, a deck hand on the tug-boat Ceres, while passing through Franklin street, near West Broadway, fell on the sidewalk and cut his head severely. While he was lying helpless on the sidewalk a stranger deliberately stole a silver watch valued at $25 from him and made off with it.

The Trustees of the Union Home and School wish to notify the public that Col. E. B. Martin, Collector of the Union Home and School for Soldiers' and Sailors' Children, has been dismissed from their employ, and that neither he nor any other person is authorized to collect or solicit subscriptions or donations of any kind for the institution.

The foreign mail of yesterday consisted of 39,715 letters and 47 bags of papers. The steam-ship Algeria, for Queenstown and Liverpool, took out 37,850 letters and 43 bags of papers; the Henry Chauncey, for Kingston, Jamaica, and Savanilla, 1,615 letters and 3 bags of papers, and the Alps, for Kingston, Jamaica, and Columbia, 250 letters and one bag of papers.

A raid was made at a late hour on Tuesday night by Detective Slevin and Roundsman Kellaher, of the Fifteenth Precinct, on the club-room at No. 220 Thompson street, where they had been informed that gambling was going on. The place was abandoned, but the officers seized a "faro" table, several packs of cards, and a number of checks, which were delivered to the Property Clerk.

The new building of the Board of Trade of Peoria, Ill., will be opened on Wednesday next. In response to a request from the President of that body, Mr. Floyd, the President of the New-York Produce Exchange, has appointed a delegation of members to attend the opening. Following are their names: Messrs. Isaac H. Reed, Leonard Hazeltine, John H. Pool, Asa Stevens, and Frederick Weissner.

The first of Mr. Moncure D. Conway's series of lectures, entitled "Demonology," will be delivered at the Masonic Temple, on Friday, Dec. 10, at 8 P. M. The succeeding lectures will be delivered on the evenings of Saturday, the 11th, and Sunday, the 12th inst. Mr. Conway is well known as a writer, and his discourses upon the class of subjects indicated cannot fail to prove interesting and instructive.

President Floyd, of the New-York Produce Exchange, yesterday telegraphed to Hon. T. S. Thayer, Canal Auditor, at Albany, asking him whether, in view of the possibility of the ice breaking up sufficiently to let boats pass through, he would not direct the Commissioners in charge of the canals east of Utica to keep the water on for a few days after the 10th inst. It is understood that a like request has been made by the merchants of Buffalo.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning an attempt was made by burglars to effect an entrance into the hosiery store of John L. Boggs, at No. 285 Hudson street. The burglars gained the roof of the building by means of a ladder, and were in the act of forcing open the scuttle, when they were discovered by Mr. Townsend Beckwith, who occupies rooms over the store. An alarm was given, and the burglars fled and made good their escape, leaving behind the ladder and a small "jimmy."

The regular quarterly meeting of the General Committee of the Western Union Telegraph Company was held yesterday, Mr. Orton, the President, in the chair. The Executive Committee presented the quarterly statement of the business of the company, and declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent. The committee reported that a further reduction of the expenses of the company was to be effected by carrying out a plan whereby the compensation payable to all officers and employes of the company, in excess of the rate of $600 per annum, was to be reduced, on and after the 1st day of January next, on a sliding scale, from twenty-five to five per cent.

A committee of the New-York Woman Suffrage Society, consisting of Mrs. Dr. Clemence Lozier, Mrs. Henrietta P. Westbrook, and Thomas K. Austin, unite in an appeal to the public asking pecuniary assistance for Wi-ne-ma, or "Toby," a squaw of the Modocs who survived the late war with that tribe, and who is now in this City and in destitute circumstances. "Toby" was a friend of the whites at the time of the massacre, and saved the life of one of the Peace Commissioners at the risk of her own. She was also instrumental in preserving the lives of white prisoners on other occasions. Contributions for her assistance may be forwarded to Mrs. Dr. Clemence Lozier, No. 238 West Fourteenth street, or to Mrs. Westbrook, No. 15 West Forty-second street.

BROOKLYN.

Eugene Baumann, of No. 136 Johnson street, was fatally injured yesterday by being run over by a truck on a Roosevelt Street Ferry boat.

In the City Court yesterday, Catherine Schmidt obtained $1,000 damages against William Smith, a blacksmith, in a suit for breach of promise of marriage.

Justice Walsh, yesterday, dismissed the charge preferred against Mr. Durham, of Prospect place, preferred by the Board of Health of concealing a case of small-pox.

Frank Hoyt, aged sixteen, of No. 117 President street, was fined $10 yesterday for throwing ink on some clothes which were hanging on a line in the yard of the house next to his residence.

The Police of the Second Precinct yesterday closed the policy shop of George Nelson, corner of York street and Hudson avenue. The "writer," George Coat, was arrested, but afterward escaped. The books and slips are in possession of the Police.

Peter Jones, aged thirteen, and John Ash, aged fifteen, both colored, quarreled over a duck which they had stolen yesterday. During the quarrel Jones cut Ash severely on the arm with a razor. Jones was arrested.

Complaints are constantly made to the Mayor by citizens of the failure of the contractors to clean the streets. His Honor yesterday sent a communication to the Board of Health, directing that payment should be refused to all contractors who failed to fully perform their duty.

A whisky still, together with other machinery employed in the manufacture of illicit whisky, was seized yesterday at the corner of Hicks and Nelson streets by Deputy United States Marshals. The value of the machinery seized was $1,500. No arrests were made.

At a meeting of the Police Commissioners held yesterday the charges preferred recently against Sergeant Frost, of the Detective Squad, were dismissed. Capt. Leich, of the Twelfth Precinct, was fined ten days' pay for speaking disrespectfully of the Police Commissioners.

The suit of S. C. Wright, a sub-contractor on the Hempstead reservoir, under Kingsley & Keeney, the original contractors, came up yesterday before a Referee. Wright sued Kingsley & Keeney for breach of contract, and fixes his damages at $7,000. The evidence given was of a technical nature, and of no public interest.

William A. Potter, a widower, of No. 97 Lewis avenue, lost one of his children on Tuesday. Yesterday he stated to Inspector Waddy that he believed that the child had been abducted by a woman who had been in his employ as housekeeper, and who had been discharged the day before. The case was given to Detective Butts to work up.

Herman F. S. Von Hocht, a coachman, in the employ of Dr. Beckert, residing at the corner of Atlantic avenue and Duffield street, took a dose of Paris green yesterday with the purpose of ending his life. His employer discovered that Hocht had taken the poison in time to save the latter's life. The attempt at suicide was occasioned by depression of spirits, consequent on an extended debauch.

NEW-JERSEY.

The charter-election in Plainfield resulted in the election of eight Republicans and three Democrats to the Common Council. The prohibition party was defeated.

Mrs. Jane Dwyer fell down stairs yesterday at her residence on Macken street, West Hoboken, and received a fracture of the skull besides other injuries, which will probably prove fatal.

Casimir Ebener, a resident of Jefferson street, Hoboken, was arrested yesterday on a charge of mayhem. Ebener beat his wife on Tuesday night, and Louisa Bien, a sympathetic neighbor, came in to console her. Ebener was incensed at her interference, and seizing her hand with his teeth, bit off one of her fingers.

The Coroner's jury in the case of Barbara and Sophie Rauffman, who were killed at their residence in Newark by an explosion of gasoline, returned a verdict of accidental death, and pronounced the use of naphtha as an illuminating agent highly dangerous. They recommend that stringent laws be passed regulating its use and sale.

Mayor Russell, of Hoboken, has vetoed a resolution of the Common Council ordering an investigation into the charge of bribery preferred against Otto F. Wegener, the City Surveyor. The Mayor bases his veto on the ground that the charge was not preferred properly in accordance with the provisions of the city charter. The charge is that Wegener, through a friend, offered Councilman Coles $200, and afterward $400, to have passed his bill of $938 for services rendered on the public park.

While driving along Bergenwood avenue, West New-York, yesterday, William H. Smith fell from a wagon heavily laden with ice and the wheels passed over his body, inflicting internal injuries which will doubtless result fatally. He was removed to his residence and medical attendance summoned. Mr. Smith is the owner of extensive ice-houses at West New-York.

Yesterday two men called at the residence of Mr. Sherman, on Pearsall avenue, Greenville, and while one waited at the gate the other rang the bell. Mrs. Shuman answered, and the visitor said that Mr. Shhman had sent him for his new suit of clothes, which he desired to have altered. Mrs. Shuman suspected something and refused to give them, when the fellow struck her a heavy blow on the face and knocked her down. He then attempted to enter the house, but a large mastiff sprung at his throat, and a desperate struggle ensued. The fellow finally managed to throw the dog off, and he and his companion jumped over a fence and made their escape. Mrs. Shuman was not seriously injured.

THE SHIPMENT OF SEAMEN.

AN ATTEMPT TO EVADE THE RULES—STATEMENT OF COMMISSIONER DUNCAN.

It was reported that the Ship-owners' Association had met on Tuesday to consider the case of the bark Fanny, Capt. Carver, who it was said had had some trouble with United States Shipping Commissioner Duncan in regard to the shipment of his crew. A representative of THE TIMES called on Commissioner Duncan yesterday and inquired into the matter. Mr. Duncan said that on Nov. 2, 1874, a series of rules had been adopted by him, with the sanction of the United States Circuit Court, by which the shipment of seamen in this port had been regulated ever since. The first of these rules provides that the master of every vessel on opening his articles must express his desire and intention in writing, in a book kept for that purpose, of selecting his crew, otherwise the crew will be selected and shipped by the Deputy Commissioner in charge. The second, third, and fourth rules provide that a master desiring to select his crew must give at least twenty-four hours' notice of the time at which the articles are to be signed, and that no one but a Deputy Shipping Commissioner or the master will be permitted to select a crew, and that the use of lists, tickets, or distinguishing marks will not be permitted. The remaining rules further provide for the protection of both masters and seamen, and also allow the master to have as many appointments as may be necessary to procure a satisfactory crew.

The circumstances attending the application of Capt. Carver to ship his crew are stated by Commissioner Duncan to be as follows: On Friday Capt. Carver called at the shipping office and announced his desire to select a crew, and it was decided that he should make his selection on Saturday at 11 o'clock. At the hour appointed Capt. Carver made his appearance accompanied by five men, who attempted to crowd into the railed space all at once. Three of them were made to retire, and the two who remained were shipped. The Captain then wanted to send one of the men he had shipped to call the others, but to this the Commissioner objected, telling him that under the rules he would have to select them himself. The master refused to do this, and said he would come again on Monday at 10:30 A. M. In about an hour the Captain returned and demanded that three men who were with him should be shipped. Upon learning that there was no immediate necessity for doing so, as the vessel would not be ready for sea until Monday, the Commissioner decided that he would prefer to stand by the rules. He offered, however, to ship the crew as early as 7 o'clock on Monday morning, if necessary. The Captain did not make his appearance on Monday and on Tuesday a delegation from the Ship-owners' Association called on the Commissioner and asked for an explanation of the matter and read a protest, which the seamen had signed, saying that they had been forced from the counter. The Commissioner then explained the rules under which the shipment of the men was denied, and the committee, he says, appeared to be satisfied. The master of the vessel asked whether he could ship his men. They were shipped as he desired, and they went away with him.

KNOX'S display of FURS at his different stores, No. 212 Broadway, No. 533 Broadway, and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, is unusually rich, varied, and attractive, and cannot fail to delight the ladies upon inspection. Those who want to select a set of rare beauty, at a moderate outlay, should make their purchases of Knox. —*Advertisement.*

MORE THAN THIRTY YEARS AGO DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR was introduced. Its reputation as a cure for burns, piles, sores, and bunions is greater than ever. 25c. per box.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Algeria, for Liverpool.—Mr. Atwater, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bellamy, A. V. Binsse, Mrs. Blaine, Col. Blunt, United States Army, Mrs. Blunt, Miss Blunt, Master Blunt, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Channing and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Chapman, D. F. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dempster, L. Genis, Rev. C. C. Grafton, Mrs. J. J. Hance, W. Heath, Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Kennedy, J. T. Lord, H. W. Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Menzies, D. T. Murphy, Rev. William Parkes, T. W. Phinney, Mrs. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. E. Roberts, Joseph Robinson, Henry Schmidt, W. D. Scott, L De L. Simmonds, Joseph Smith, Thomas Thompson, Mr. Wethered, Master W. Weymouth, F. Wheelwright, F. G. Whiting, John D. Wood, Master Samuel Murphy.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Java, from Liverpool.—Mrs. M. Baker, Sir M. B. Begbie, N. Breakenridge, Mr. Chetwynd, Miss Cowell, W. Cumming, J. Daigneau, J. Ehrlich, Mr. Elias, Major Franckland, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Haines, Rev. J. A. Hayes, W. K. Hicks, J. Jamieson, A. Lumley, J. Menke, Mrs. E. McLeod, S. Miezkorski, Miss M. Montgomery, J. M. H. Van Oosterzee, H. J. De Maron Oyens, G. Perrett, Miss R. Pollard, Mr. and Mrs. John Rae, Mr. Reid, J. Spencer, G. M. Trenholm, Miss G. A. Willian, J. T. Wood.

In steam-ship State of Pennsylvania, from Glasgow.—Alexander Brown, Thomas Wilson, George Swan, E. Fariley, Miss Mary Rankin, James Rusk, James Steel, John E. Reed, Miss Maggie Hosie, David Shepherd, John Shepherd, Miss Helen Shepherd, David Shepherd, Jr., James Shepherd, Jr., Alexander Shepherd, William Shepherd.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:13 | Sun sets....4:33 | Moon sets...3:13

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..3:54 | Gov. Island..4:43 | Hell Gate....6:05

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......WEDNESDAY, Dec. 8.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Algeria, (Br.,) McMickan, Liverpool, Eng., C. & Francklyn; Henry Chauncey, Aukers, Kingston and Savanilla, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; Georgia, Crowell, Charleston, S. C., J. W. Quintard & Co.; Alps, (Br.,) Williams, Kingston, Savanilla, Colon, &c., Pim, Forwood & Co.; Philadelphia, Davis, Philadelphia, Penn., James Hand.

Ship Sea Witch, Drew, Iquique, Peru, and a market, W. R. Grace & Co.

Barks Francesco, (Ital.,) Castellano, Lisbon Port, Slocovich & Co.; Pacific, (Norw.,) Smith, Queenstown or Falmouth for orders, Bockmann, Oerlein & Co.; Trojednica, (Aust.,) Gudaz, Bristol, Eng., Funch, Edye & Co.; Fannie, Carver, Liverpool, Eng., Walsh & Field; Scots Bay, (Br.,) Murray, London, Eng., C. W. Bertaux; Lottie Stewart, (Br.,) Sinclair, Liverpool, Eng., Snow & Burgess; Mary C. Hale, Higgins, Marseilles, France, B. F. Metcalf & Co.; Ella Moore, (Br.,) Marsters, London, Eng., C. W. Bertaux.

Brigs Gem, Pierce, Bridgetown Bar, D. Trowbridge & Co.; Robert Mowe, Dearborn, Port Spain, Trinidad, H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Schrs. Nettie, (Br.,) Britt, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker; Ida Palmer, Palmer, Stamford, Conn., Stamford Manufacturing Co.; James M. Riley, Small, Liverpool, Eng., Brett, Son & Co.; Jennie B. Gilkey, Gilkey, Cardenas, Cuba, H. W. Loud & Co.; Waldemar, Parker, St. Thomas, B. W. I., Peniston & Co.; Jno. A. Pierce, Kelly, Salem, Mass., C. F. Robbins.

Sloop Ethan Allen, Christie, New-Haven, Conn., Rackett & Bro.

Barge Baltimore, McCue, Philadelphia, Penn., James Hand.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Bolivar, (Br.,) Small, Glasgow Nov. 27, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Dec. 4, lat. 45, lon. 53, passed steam-ship Australia, hence, for Glasgow; 6th, lat. 41 25, lon. 64 20, an American brig-rigged steam-ship, bound E.; same date, lat. 41 13, lon. 66 06, a National steam-ship do.

Steam-ship Java, (Br.,) Martin, Liverpool Nov. 27, and Queenstown 28th, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. G. Francklyn. Dec. 6, lat. 41 15, lon. 63 passed, a National steamer bound W.

Steam-ship Ashland, Crowell, Savannah Dec. 4, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Gibbs, Lewes Del., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Company.

Steam-ship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah Dec. 4, with mdse. and passengers to William R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Hudson, Gager, New-Orleans, Dec. 1, and South-west Pass, 2d, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship State of Pennsylvania, (Br.,) Knighton, Glasgow Nov 26 and Larne 27th, with mdse. and 18 cabin and 21 steerage passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co. Experienced strong S. and S. E. breezes to lon. 35, and since strong westerly winds, with occasional snow and sleet.

Steam-ship Holland, (Br.,) Simpson, London Nov. 24, with mdse. and 17 steerage passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Dec. 2, lat. 45.33, lon. 42, passed a Cunard steam-ship, bound E.

Steam-ship Eleanora, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Bark Gna, (Norw.,) Andersen, Plymouth 45 ds., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co. Dec. 6, in lat. 38, lon. 70 50, passed bark Lizzie, (of Boston,) steering E.

Bark Enrico Dandolo, (Ital.,) Alberto, Singapore July 16 and Penang 31st, with mdse. to Vernon H. Brown & Co.—vessel to master. Passed Cape of Good Hope Oct. 18, and crossed the equator Nov. 4, in lon. 25 30.

Brig Osseo, Lowry, Batavia July 26 and Padang Aug. 17, with sugar and coffee to order—vessel to Squire Brothers. Passed Cape of Good Hope Oct. 1, and crossed the equator Nov. 4; no date, lat. 31 25, lon. 69, passed a brig showing a red signal with white ball; has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. and E. winds.

Brig A. B. Stronach, (of Annapolis, N. S.,) Munroe, Havre 52 ds., in ballast to C. W. Bertaux. Nov. 20, on the Banks, spoke schr. Nellie Scott, from Bergen, for Sydney, C. B., with loss of jib and main-booms.

Schr. S. H. Sweet, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Dunn, Lingan, C. B., 17 ds., with 300 tons coal to C. B. Swain & Son—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Caribbean, Knighton, San Andreas Nov. 1, and Old Providence Nov. 14, with mdse. to Joseph Eneas.

Schr. Corvo, French, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Lizzie Lane, West, Bangor, with lumber to master.

Schr. R. H. Nash, Sawyer, Machias, with lumber to master.

Schr. Terrapin, Allen, Boston, for Port Johnson.

Schr. White Wing, Rich, Boston, for Virginia.

Schr. J. C. Howe, Latham, Salem.

Schr. Lillie O. Wells, Wells, Providence.

Schr. Horizon, Leet, Providence.

Schr. Willow Harp, Horton, Providence.

Schr. Nathaniel Holmes, Torrey, Newport.

Schr. Freedom, Hall, Norwich.

Schr. Charlie Miller, Lewis, New-Haven.

Schr. Hattie. Fuller, Bridgeport, for Virginia.

WIND—Sundown, light, S. E.; cloudy and thick off shore.

SAILED—Steam-ships Algeria, for Liverpool; Acadia, for Glasgow; Georgia, for Charleston; Utility, for Baltimore.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Dec. 8.—The German brig Ernte, Capt. Henning, Tampico, for Hamburg, before reported spoken Nov. 28, with part of her crew sick, arr. at this port yesterday.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HALIFAX, Dec. 7.—Sld. steamer Bermuda, (Br.,) Cleaver, Portland; bark Rothiemay, (Br.,) Irish, Norfolk.

HAVANA, Dec. 3.—Sld. brig Elbe, (Br.,) Cook, N. of Hatteras, (not bark Elba, as before reported.)

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 8.—Arr. steamer Palestine, (Br.,) Whelan, Boston.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Dec. 7.—Cld. Osseo, (Br.,) Gorham, New-York.

Spoken off Low Point, Dec. 8, brig Ida Benson, (Br.,) of Bear River, N. S., with loss of sails, &c.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Sld. Seaward, Brierly Hill, Gyda, Monsoon, Roska, Florence Shay, Alice, Captain Vives.

Arr. out on the 1st inst., Graef.

Arr. out on the 7th inst., Ester, Osanna, both at Queenstown, Kate Melick, Kong Sverre, Urbano, and Zio Lorenzo, the latter at Limerick.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The American brig Neponset, Capt. Strout, from Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 5, for Glasgow, arr. at Fayal (Azores) on the 20th of November, leaking badly. She will proceed without repairing.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 8.—The steam-ship Helvetia, Capt. Webster, from New-York Nov. 27, arr. here at 6 o'clock this morning.

MOVILLE, Dec. 8.—The Allan Line steamer Sardinia, Capt. Dutton from Montreal Nov. 18, arr. here to-day on the way to Liverpool.

FRANCIS TOMES & CO.,

FINE SHEFFIELD CUTLERY,

EMBRACING

Every Article in the Line.

DRESSING-CASES AND WORK-BOXES.

TOILET ARTICLES,

LONDON SILK UMBRELLAS

NOVELTIES,

FOR

WEDDING AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS

OF THE CHOICEST KIND.

NO. 6 MAIDEN LANE,

NEAR BROADWAY.

CATARRH

AND

DEAFNESS

REMARKABLE CURES.

From S. B. Close, Esq., No. 100 Duane street:

To Sufferers from Catarrh: At this inclement season, when so many are suffering with catarrh and throat ailments, to guide them in the right direction for relief seems to be a great duty for all who by their own experience can conscientiously do so. Actuated by this motive, I can honestly recommend Dr. Lighthill, of No. 212 Fifth avenue, to the notice of persons so afflicted. Years ago the Doctor effected a permanent cure in the case of a sister of mine, of catarrh of long standing, which threatened the most serious consequences, and more recently he has treated myself with equally happy results. The catarrh from which I suffered was so severe as to debilitate my whole system, and since Dr. Lighthill succeeded in effecting a complete cure, I experience renewed health and vigor. S. B. CLOSE.

From James Cruikshank, LL. D., Secretary of the "American Popular Life Insurance Company," Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, New-York:

It affords me pleasure to testify to the success of Dr. Lighthill in the treatment of deafness as experienced in my own case. When I applied to him for relief I was so deaf that it was necessary to shout into my ear to enable me to hear, and though I had been treated by the best medical talent in the State, I had failed to receive the slightest benefit, but on the contrary, found myself continually growing worse. Dr. Lighthill, however, succeeded in effecting a radical cure, restoring my hearing to all its former perfection and acuteness, and I am glad to state that I have retained the perfect condition of my hearing power ever since, a fact which furnishes the most convincing proof of the permanent character of the cure effected. It is my firm conviction that but for Dr. Lighthill's inimitable skill, my life would have been rendered wretched and miserable by the horrors of total deafness, and in grateful acknowledgment of my life-long obligation to Dr. Lighthill, and in duty to those afflicted, I desire to give the facts of my case the widest possible publicity. JAMES CRUIKSHANK,

Residence, No. 206 South Oxford street, Brooklyn.

A mass of testimony similar to the above in tenor and character, from some of the most prominent and influential residents of New-York, may be seen at Dr. LIGHTHILL'S office,

NO. 212 FIFTH AV.

Reception hours, from 9 to 12. Sundays, from 10 to 11 A. M.

Howard & Co. Howard & Co. Howard & Co. Howard & Co.
222 222 222 222
Avenue Five. Avenue Five. Avenue Five. Avenue Five.
Howard & Co., 222 Avenue Five. No one Howard & Co., 222 Avenue Five.
Howard & Co., 222 Avenue Five. should buy Howard & Co., 222 Avenue Five.
Howard & Co., 222 Avenue Five. Diamonds Howard & Co., 222 Avenue Five.
Howard & Co., 222 Avenue Five. until Howard & Co., 222 Avenue Five.
Howard & Co., 222 Avenue Five. they have Howard & Co., 222 Avenue Five.
Howard & Co., 222 Avenue Five. examined Howard & Co., 222 Avenue Five.
Howard & Co., 222 Avenue Five. our large Howard & Co., 222 Avenue Five.
Howard & Co., 222 Avenue Five. Collection. Howard & Co., 222 Avenue Five.
Howard & Co., 222 Avenue Five. Howard & Co., 222 Avenue Five.
Howard & Co. Howard & Co. Howard & Co. Howard & Co.
222 222 222 222
Avenue Five. Avenue Five. Avenue Five. Avenue Five.

TIFFANY & CO.,

UNION SQUARE,

HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION THEIR STOCK FOR THE HOLIDAY TRADE, COMPRISING CAREFUL SELECTIONS OF NOVELTIES FROM ABROAD AND MANY ARTICLES OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE WHICH HAVE NOT BEFORE BEEN SHOWN, AND ARE NOT TO BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

Chickering & Sons,

PIANO-FORTE

MANUFACTURERS,

HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW BUILDING,

CHICKERING HALL,

No. 130 5th av., corner of 18th st.,

Where they will be pleased to receive their friends and the public.

HERMAN TROST & CO.,

NOS. 48, 50, 52, AND 54 MURRAY ST.,

IMPORTERS OF

FRENCH CHINA

Dinner and Tea Sets,

Fine Table Glassware, Bronzes, and Clocks, Parian Marbles, Statuettes, and Busts, Porcelain and Bohemian Vases, &c., Dresden and Sevres Porcelain, Antique and Modern Majolicas, Palissy and other Faience Ware.

IN PARIS: No. 130 Rue du Faubourg, St. Denis. "LIMOGES," 38 Avenue du Crucifix

STEINWAY

Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos,

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.

THE STANDARD PIANOS OF THE WORLD.

Having been awarded the First of the Grand Gold Medals of Honor.

WORLD'S FAIR, PARIS, 1867,

LONDON, 1862.

Prices as low as the exclusive use of the best materials and most thorough workmanship will permit.

Every Piano Warranted for Five Years.

☞ ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, with price list, mailed free on application.

STEINWAY & SONS,

107, 109, and 111 East 14th st., New-York.

DIAMONDS

RANDEL, BAREMORE & CO

58 NASSAU ST., CORNER MAIDEN LANE.

IMPORTERS OF DIAMONDS AND MANUFACTURERS OF DIAMOND JEWELRY CONSTANTLY IN STOCK.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CHOICE SINGLE STONES AND MATCHED PAIRS.

WEBER

PIANO-FORTES

NILSSON. I shall take every opportunity to recommend and praise your instruments.

KELLOGG. For the last six years your Pianos have been my choice for the Concert-room and my own house.

LUCCA. Your uprights are extraordinary instruments and deserve their great success.

PATTI. I have used the Pianos of every celebrated maker, but give yours the preference over all.

STRAUSS. Your Pianos astonish me. I have never yet seen any Pianos which equal yours.

WEHL. Mme. Parepa called your Piano the finest in the United States. I fully indorse that opinion. They have no Rival anywhere.

Prices Reasonable. Terms Easy.

WAREROOMS:

Fifth av., corner Sixteenth st., N. Y.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Large Stock of New Dress Goods

At reduced prices for presents.

English & American Prints, Fast Colors

Yard wide, 10c. and upward.

Black, Colored, and Fancy Silks, 75c. up

FRENCH DOLLS, all Sizes and Styles.

FRENCH SOAP AND PERFUMERY,

EMBROIDERED & PLAIN SILK NECKTIES

Very cheap.

ENGLISH SILK UMBRELLAS, 26-inch,

$2 75 to $9.

ALL OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

Perinot Kid Gloves, 2, 3, 4, & 6 Buttons,

At reduced prices.

INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS, EMBROIDERED SETS, FANCY HOSIERY, &c.

LE BOUTILLIER BROS.,

NO. 48 EAST 14TH ST.

KNABE

GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

WM. KNABE & CO.,

WAREROOMS,

NO. 112 5TH AV.,

ABOVE 16TH ST.

FRANKFIELD & CO.,

JEWELERS.

Factory, No. 101 West 14th st.,

Stores, 6th av., corner 14th st., 8th av., corner 26th st., offer their fine selected stock of Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, and Silverware for the holidays at greatly reduced prices.

STECK

GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT

PIANO-FORTES.

Grand Gold Medal of Honor, World's Exposition, Vienna, 1873.

Warerooms, No. 25 East 14th st.